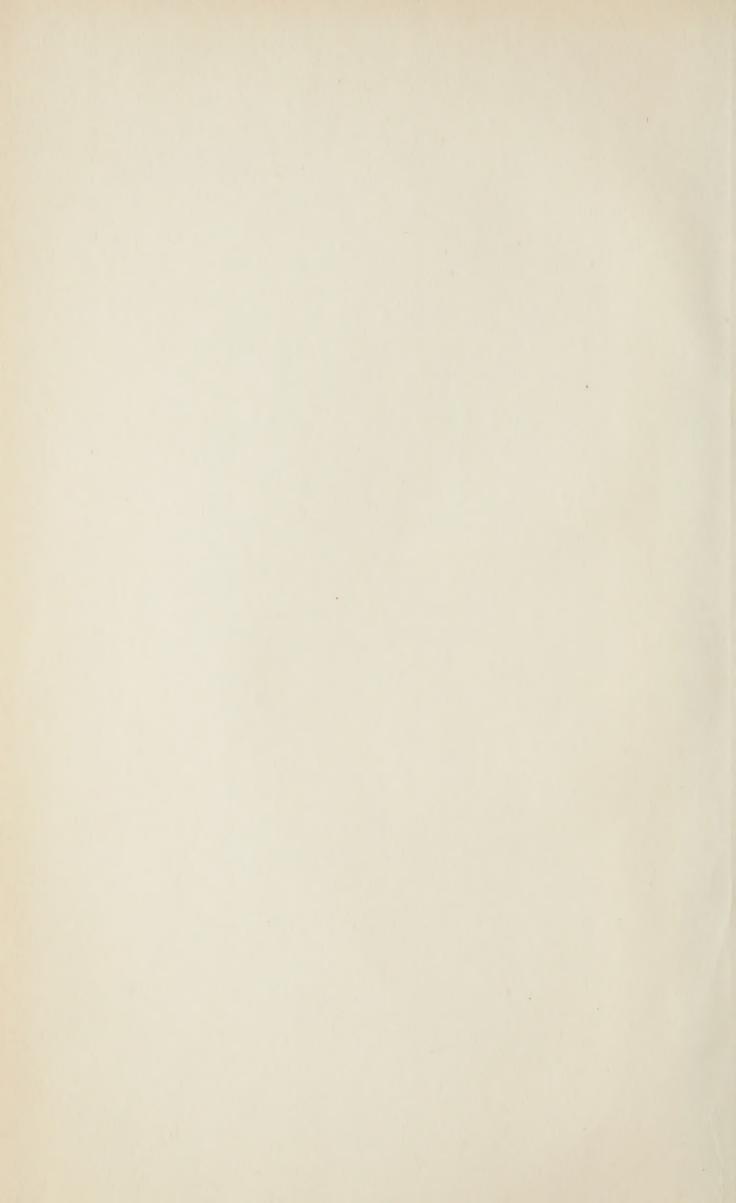


Biological



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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

MINES BRANCH

Hon. W. Templeman, Minister; A. P. Low, LL.D., Deputy Minister; Eugene Haanel, Ph.D., Director.

AN

INVESTIGATION

OF THE

COALS OF CANADA

WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR ECONOMIC QUALITIES:

AS CONDUCTED AT McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

IN SIX VOLUMES L& Vetra vol. 3

BY

J. B. PORTER, E.M., D.Sc.

AND

R. J. DURLEY, MA.E.

ASSISTED BY

Théophile C. Denis, B.Sc., Edgar Stansfield, M.Sc., and a staff of special assistants.

VOL. III



OTTAWA GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU 1912

THE

COALS OF CANADA:

AN ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION

VOL. III

APPENDIX I

DETAILED RESULTS

OF THE

COAL WASHING TRIALS

BY

J. B. PORTER

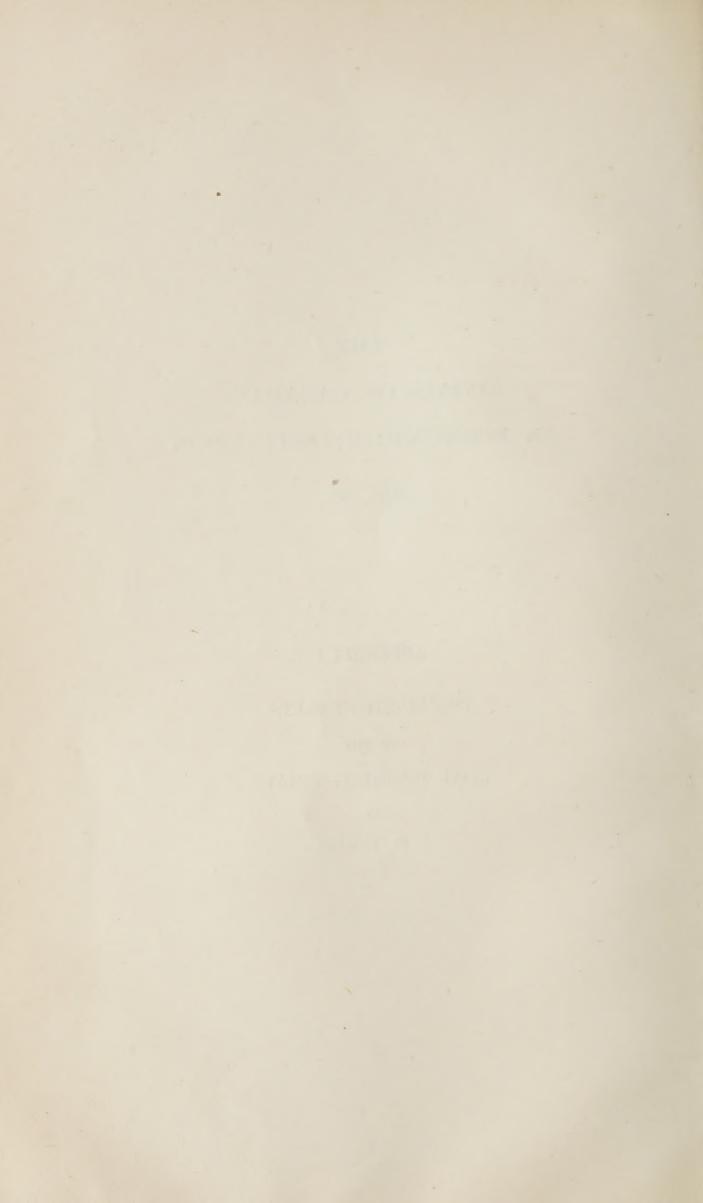


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DETAILED RESULTS

OF

COAL WASHING TRIALS

BY

J. B. PORTER.

INTRODUCTORY.

In the autumn of 1906, the Canadian Government, through Dr. A. P. Low, Director of the Geological Survey, decided to undertake a study of the fuels of the Dominion, somewhat on the lines of the fuel tests which had already been commenced by the United States Geological Survey. But inasmuch as the Government had not, at Ottawa, any suitable mechanical laboratories, and as research work had already been done by the Mining Department of McGill University on a number of western coals, Dr. Low invited Dr. Porter, the head of that department, to undertake the larger investigation. This proposal was approved by the University governors, and Dr. Porter was authorized to carry out the tests in the University laboratories, without charge; on the understanding that the Government would pay for such apparatus as might be required to supplement the existing equipment, and to make good all additions to the salaries, wages, and supplies accounts rendered necessary by the investigation. At the request of Dr. Low, also, the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways very generously agreed to haul the material—amounting to many hundreds of tons—free of charge.

Shortly after the commencement of the investigation the Dominion Department of Mines was created, under the Hon. William Templeman, as Minister of Mines, and Dr. A. P. Low, as Deputy Minister; and the investigation, together with all matters relating to economic minerals, was transferred from the Geological Survey to the Mines Branch, under the Directorship of Dr. Eugene Haanel. The original arrangement was, however, in all other respects, continued without change.

From the beginning it was intended to confine the investigation to the coals and lignites of the Dominion; and the following points were covered by the scheme:—

- Sec. I.—General organization and administration.
 - II.—Preparation of a general summary report on Canada's coal fields and coal mines.
 - III.—Sampling in the field.
 - IV.—Crushing the samples and preparing them for treatment.
 - V.—Washing and mechanical purification.
 - VI.—Coking trials.
 - VII.—Steam boiler trials.
 - VIII.—Producer, and gas engine trials.
 - IX.—Chemical laboratory work, and miscellaneous investigations.

TECHNICAL STAFF.

The technical staff engaged in the investigation, comprised:

- (1). J. B. Porter, E.M., Ph.D., D.Sc., Professor of Mining Engineering, McGill University—Responsible for the organization and general directions of the investigation, and directly in charge of Sections I, IV, and V, and VI (in part).
- (2). R. J. Durley, B.Sc., Ma.E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering, McGill University—in charge of Sections VII and VIII.
- (3). Theo. C. Denis, B.Sc., Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa—In charge of Sections II and III (in part).
- (4). Edgar Stansfield, M.Sc., Chief Chemist—In charge of Section IX, and Sections III and VI (in part).
- (5). H. F. Strangways, M.Sc., Dawson Fellow in Mining, McGill University—Assistant in Sections IV and V, 1907.
- (6). H. G. Carmichael, M.Sc., Dawson Fellow in Mining, McGill University—Assistant in Sections IV and V, 1908.
- (7). E. B. Rider, B.Sc., Demonstrator in Mining, McGill University—Assistant in Sections IV and V, 1909-10.
- (8). Chas. Landry, Chief Mechanic of Mining Department, McGill University—Foreman in Sections IV and V.
- (9). J. W. Hayward, M.Sc., Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, McGill University—Assistant in charge of Section VII, 1907, and preliminary work in Section VIII.
- (10). J. Blizard, B.Sc., Lecturer on Mechanical Engineering, McGill University—Assistant in charge of Section VII 1908, and Assistant in Section VIII.
- (11). D. W. Munn, M.A. B.Sc., Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering, McGill University —Assistant in Sections VII and VIII.
- (12). G. L. Guillet, M.Sc., Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering, McGill University—Assistant in Section VII.
- (13). G. Killam, M.A., B.Sc., Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering, McGill University—Assistant in Section VIII.
- (14.) J. S. Cameron, B.Sc., Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering, McGill University—Assistant in Section VIII.
- (15). A. Balmfirth, Superintendent of McGill University Power House—Foreman in Section VII.
 - (16). J. Gardner, Foreman in Section VIII.
 - (17). J. Hoult, Fireman in all tests of Section VII.
- (18). J. H. H. Nicolls, B.Sc., Assistant Chemist—Assistant in Section IX 1908, 1909.
- (19). R. T. Mohan, B.Sc., Assistant Chemist—Assistant in Section IX 1908.
- (20). P. H. Elliott, M.Sc., Assistant Chemist—Assistant in Section IX 1908.

- (21). E. J. Conway, B.Sc., Assistant Chemist—Assistant in Section IX 1908.
- (22). W. B. Campbell, Assistant Chemist—Assistant in Section IX 1909.
- (23). R. S. Boehner, M.Sc., Demonstrator in Chemistry, McGill University—Assistant in Section IX 1908, 1909.
- (24). H. Hartley, B.Sc., Assistant Chemist—Assistant in Section IX 1909.
- (25). W. P. Meldrum, B.Sc., of the Department of Chemistry, McGill University—Assistant in Section VI 1909.
- (26). H. H. Gray, B.Sc., Demonstrator in Metallurgy, McGill University—Assistant in Section VI 1909.
- (27). H. G. Morrison, B.Sc., Assistant Chemist—Assistant in Section IX 1909, 1910.

There were also a number of machinists, mechanics, and labourers engaged more or less continuously in the several sections.

In addition to the persons above named, the following members of the University staff very materially aided in the progress of the work by giving occasional assistance and advice:—

Alfred Stansfield, D.Sc., Professor of Metallurgy.

H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., Professor of Physics.

Acknowledgment is also due to the Governors of McGill University, and to W. Peterson, C.M.G., Principal; F. D. Adams, F.R.S., Dean; W. Vaughan, Esq., Secretary; S. R. Burrell, Esq., Chief Accountant, and many others.

LABORATORIES.

The laboratories of the Mining and Mechanical Departments of McGill University, in which the tests were made, were built and equipped some few years ago on a scale unequalled at the time in North America, the buildings and apparatus for the Ore Dressing Department alone costing over \$150,000, and the Steam Laboratory an almost equal sum. This equipment needed very little augmentation in respect of sampling, crushing, coal washing, steam boiler tests, and chemical analysis; although a number of minor pieces of appartus had to be purchased, such as extra calorimeters, pyrometers, thermometers, etc., etc.

In the matter of producer and gas engine tests, larger expenditure was necessary, as the University equipment was on too small a scale for the extensive tests contemplated. An addition 25×70 was, therefore, built to the Ore Dressing Laboratory, and equipped with a complete plant of the most modern type, the cost for building and plant being approximately \$12,000. A detailed description of this plant, with cuts of the apparatus, etc., will be found in Vol. II, Part VIII, of the report, and similar descriptions of the apparatus used in the other parts of the investigation will be found in the other parts.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Sampling in the field.

Sixty-three separate mines of seams were specially sampled for the investigation. The work of sampling was always done by a responsible member of the technical staff and every precaution was taken to ensure reliability. The general rules governing this sampling, and the detailed descriptions of the work of sampling at the several mines are fully stated in Vol. I, Part III.

A list of the samples arranged in geographical order is given in the table of contents of each volume of the appendices III, IV, V, and VI, and is also printed in the text of the report proper, Vol. I, pp. 8 to 11, and Vol. II, pp. 181 to 184.

Crushing and Sampling in the Laboratory.

The main samples on their arrival at the testing plant at McGill University were all crushed to go through a 2" screen, mixed thoroughly on a large granolithic sampling floor, sampled for the chemist, etc., and finally resacked, sealed, and sent to a dry room for storage while awaiting test.

The methods of sampling are stated in detail in Vol. I, Part IV.

The smaller subsidiary samples were sent directly to the chemical laboratory, where they were stored in sealed vessels until required.

Mechanical Purification.

Each main sample was experimentally treated in the laboratory with heavy solutions, and the fractions analysed with a view to determining the probable results of washing. In all cases where these preliminary tests gave favourable results, a large lot was treated in the coal washing plant of the University, which includes a specially designed experimental two compartment slide motion jig, a Robinson washer, and much secondary apparatus. This jig had been specially remodelled for coal washing work, and is provided with adjustable feed and side discharge devices for automatically removing the slate and other impurities. The purified coal overflows into a drainage box, in which it is collected and dried. The fine material passing down through the sieves is collected, and is either re-treated or wasted, depending upon its composition. Each of the tests was made on a lot of between three and four tons; which was first crushed, then sized, and then jigged in three separate portions—coarse, intermediate, and small—in order to achieve the most accurate results. The very fine coal was also treated when the coal was suitable for coking, or when, for any reason, there was likely to be a commercial justification for saving the fines. The products both of coal and waste were all recovered, weighed, and sampled; but the coarse and fine products were mixed before sending them to the boilers.

The coal washing work was checked by a further series of tests with heavy solutions. It would, of course, be possible in a laboratory to do extremely thorough washing at an expense disproportionate to the value of the coal; but this was not attempted, the aim being to reproduce com-From comparative tests made between laboratory mercial conditions. work, and coal washing in standard plants, it is evident that this end was attained, and the tests as carried on may be taken in a broad way to represent average commercial work.

The whole subject of coal washing as well as testing is dealt with in Vol. I, Part V, and the results of all of the trials are presented in a series of summary tables. The detailed results of each test are given in the present volume and are followed by the summary tables reprinted from Volume I.

Coking Trials.

Coke, as ordinarily manufactured in beehive ovens, can only be produced from bituminous coals possessing particular qualities, but when retort ovens are employed a larger range of coals are available, although even at best there are many coals from which good coke cannot be produced.

Several series of trials were made to test the coking qualities of the various coals in both types of ovens, and also to determine upon a reliable method of producing coke from small quantities of coal, and a method of comparing different cokes in respect of their strength, porosity, etc.

These experiments are described in detail and their results summarized in Vol. I, Part VI, but additional matter relating to special methods of testing, etc., will be found in Vol. VI, Appendix IV.

Boiler Trials.

The boiler trials were conducted in the boiler testing room of the University, the method used being as far as possible in accordance with standard practice.

The boiler, which is a Babcock and Wilcox, rated at 60 H.P., was thoroughly cleaned and tested before the trials were commenced, and standardizing tests were run with Georges Creek coal. The series included 72 trials, each of which lasted at least ten hours.

The methods employed in conducting the trials are fully detailed in Vol. II, Part VII, and this Part also contains a general discussion of the use of coal for steam raising, and a tabular summary of the whole series of trials.

Full notes of each of these trials are published in Vol. IV, Appendix II, followed by the summary record above referred to reprinted from Vol. II.

Producer Trials.

The producer trials were made in a special laboratory erected and equipped for the purpose at McGill University. Several producers were tested, but the standard trials were carried out in a special down-draught producer rated at 40 H.P.

The trials lasted at least 24 hours, and were checked by longer runs—one of 10 days.

The methods employed in conducting the trials are fully set forth in Vol. II, Part VIII, and a summary of the results of the trials is presented in tabular form. This Part also contains a discussion of general questions of the use of producers and gas engines for the generation of power. The detailed results of the trials are contained in Vol. V, Appendix III.

Chemical Work.

The chemical laboratory of the Mining Department at McGill University was given over exclusively to the work of the tests for more than three years. Standard methods of analysis were used as far as possible, and these, together with a number of important special methods, are fully described in Vol. II, Part IX. A summary statement of the analyses of all of the regular samples appears at the end of the same part. Details of the less important analytic work, and accounts and records of a large amount of secondary work, are given in Vol. VI, Appendix V.

THE REPORT.

It will be seen from the above description of the investigation, that an attempt has been made to cover a large field, and yet to do the work in great detail. As a result of this, a very large amount of information has been gathered; but much of it is so highly technical as to be only of interest to specialists, hence it has been thought best to divide the Report—which comprises six volumes—into two main sections: of two and four volumes respectively.

In the first section there are separate chapters, or parts, dealing with each of the seven divisions of the investigation outlined in the last few pages. Each of these parts begins with an introduction in which the subject of the division is dealt with in a general way, followed by a more or less extended description and discussion of the experimental work attempted; and concluding with a carefully tabulated summary of all of the tests in that division.

Preceding the technical reports referred to above there are two important chapters, the first being an introduction dealing with the investigation as a whole, and the second being a very full descriptive paper on the history, geology, and present commercial development of the coal fields and coal mines of Canada, from the pen of Mr. Theo. C. Denis—

a member of the permanent staff of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines. This part of the Report, which is profusely illustrated with maps and photographs, differs from the remainder in that its matter is largely drawn from previous publications of the Geological Survey and other sources, but it possesses great value as an introduction to the somewhat technical reports which follow, and is of importance, on its own account, as the most complete single work yet written on the coal fields of the Dominion.

The first two volumes of the Report, comprising Parts I to IX inclusive, may, therefore, be considered as complete in themselves, and it is hoped that they will prove of value not only as contributions to the technological literature on coal, but also as a source of useful and timely information to the general public, on the coal resources of the Dominion and on the best methods of utilizing these resources.

The remaining four volumes, III, IV, V, and VI, are given up exclusively to tabulated records and details of the tests summarized in Volumes I and II, to which they thus become highly technical appendices.



DETAILED RECORDS OF THE WASHING TRIALS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL OCCURRENCE OF THE SAMPLES.

SYDNEY COAL FIELD.

CAPE BRETON CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:—

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

'' " densities.

densities.

material floating at the several densities.

The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—

○ Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.
□ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
○ " " material floating at the several densities.
△ " " ash in " " " " " " " "



COAL.-No. 50.

Locality.—Port Morien, Cape Breton, N.S.

Colliery.—North Atlantic collieries.

Sample.—This mine was closed at the time the car load samples were taken, but was opened later and a sample of 200 pounds was then taken by Mr. Stansfield, the coal being from the Gowrie seam. The sample was taken after the coal had been cleaned over a $\frac{3}{4}$ " wire shaking screen and had been hand picked. The Blockhouse seam was not then being mined.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 550 \dots$	82.8	5.5	$17\cdot 2$	$45\cdot 0$
2.	1.426	$71 \cdot 6$	$4 \cdot 3$	$28 \cdot 4$	$35 \cdot 1$
3.	$1 \cdot 375 \dots$	$62 \cdot 8$	$3 \cdot 4$	$37 \cdot 2$	$28 \cdot 7$
	$1 \cdot 330 \dots$	$47 \cdot 7$	$2 \cdot 5$	$52 \cdot 3$	23.8

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists reports:—

5.	Good co	oal, Sp. (Gr. unde	er 1·375	'			% vield	$62 \cdot 8 \%$ ash	$3 \cdot 4$
6.	Bone co	al, Sp. (Gr. 1.37	5 to 1.5	$5 \dots \dots$				20.0 " "	$12 \cdot 1$
7.	Useful c	eoal—sur	m of (5)	and (6)				"	82.8 " "	$5 \cdot \overline{5}$
8.	Refuse.	Sp. Gr.	over $1 \cdot 3$	55				66 66	17.2 " "	48.6
9.	Assay of	f origina	l sample	e raw co	al as sen	t to chem	ist		% sulphur	$12 \cdot 3$
10.	"	ii .	66 *	66	66	66			% sulphur	6.4
11.	66	6.6	6.6	"	66	66			Fuel Ratio	1.53
12.	Assav of	f mixed	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	nd (6)			66 66	2 00

Remarks.—The coal has a moderate amount of innate ash and a fairly large amount of bone somewhat high in ash. The refuse is considerable in amount, with a medium proportion in ash. The coal would be considerably improved by washing, but owing to the delay in taking the sample and the small quantity obtained no tests were made other than those with the heavy solutions above summarized.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample.	% Ash in size.
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between ½" and ½". Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
20. 21. 22. 23.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes	<u>.</u> 1	This co	al was not v	vashed.		

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	.wt. in	lbs.	 % a	sh	% sulp	hur
26.	Washed coal	. "	66	 66		66	
27.	Refuse	, "	66	 "		"	
28.	Other products	. "	"	 		6.6	
	Loss	. 66	6.6	 6.6		• • •	
30.	Loss in %						

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	Ratio to standard	
32.	Reduction in ash%	 "	
33.	" " sulphur	 "	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter		
	Increase in evaporation under boiler%		
	Decrease in clinker under boiler%		
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal		
38.	" " washed "		
39.	Calorific value of original coal		
40.	" " washed "		

Remarks on Tables B, C, D, and E.—It was not considered necessary to wash this sample.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
" material floating at the several densities.

COAL.-No. 36.

Locality.—Glace Bay, C.B., N.S.

Colliery.—Dominion Coal Co. No. 7 or Hub.

Sample.—One hundred and twenty-five bags from the Hub seam. The sample was lump coal from the submarine areas, and had all passed over a $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' shaking screen and then a picking table. Sampled June 24, 1908.

TABLE A. Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
	1.530	$93 \cdot 7$	$2 \cdot 4$	$6 \cdot 3$	$58 \cdot 0$
	$1 \cdot 405 \dots \dots$	$91 \cdot 4$	$2 \cdot 2$	$8 \cdot 6$	$46 \cdot 5$
	$1 \cdot 360 \dots$	$89 \cdot 0$	$1 \cdot 7$	$11 \cdot 0$	$40 \cdot 0$
4.	$1 \cdot 330 \dots$	$81 \cdot 2$	$1 \cdot 5$	$18 \cdot 8$	$25 \cdot 0$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists reports:—

5.	Good coal	l, Sp. G	r. unde	r 1·37	5			 	%	yield	90.5	%	ash	$1 \cdot 9$
6.	Bone coal	, Sp. G	$r. 1 \cdot 378$	5 to 1.	55			 	66	66	$3 \cdot 5$	6.6	66	13.8
7.	Useful coa	il—sun	of (5)	and (6	3)			 	66	66	$94 \cdot 0$	66	66	$2 \cdot 4$
8.	Refuse, Si	o. Gr. c	over $1 \cdot 5$	55				 	66	6.6	$6 \cdot 0$	66	"	$60 \cdot 9$
9.	Assay of o	riginal	sample	raw co	al as sent	to che	emist.	 				66	4.6	$5 \cdot 9$
10.	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6		 			%	sul	ohur	$2 \cdot 4$
11.	"	"	66	66	66	66								1.58
12.	Assay of r	nixed g	good and	d bone	coal (5)	and (3)	 				6	4.6	1.53

Remarks.—The coal contains very little innate ash, and unusually small quantities of bone and refuse, the former low and the latter very high in ash. The coal is an ideal one for washing so far as improvement in ash is concerned, and the sulphur would also be considerably reduced. The total amount of ash is, however, so low as to render washing commercially unnecessary.

TABLE B. Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size.
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$	$33\cdot 2$	8 · 1
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$	$21 \cdot 6$	$\overline{6\cdot 8}$
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92	$15 \cdot 4$	$4 \cdot 9$
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	$0 \cdot 30$	$0 \cdot 47$	10.1	$5 \cdot 2$
17.	0.30	$0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$	$10 \cdot 1$	$5 \cdot 3$
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086	$9 \cdot 6$	$5 \cdot 8$

Remarks.—This coal is more friable than samples from the deeper seams of the vicinity, unless, perhaps, from the Phalen seam at Dominion No. 1. The main portion of the refuse seems to be less friable than the coal.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
19. 20.	Original coal Washed coal	2533 2366	$6 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 9$	1766 1644	$7 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1121 \\ 996 \\ \hline 52 \end{array} $	$5 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 7$ $47 \cdot 0$
	Refuse—coarse Hutch product	$\begin{array}{c} 152 \\ 17 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 59 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 76 \\ 14 \\ 12 \end{array} $	$50 \cdot 3$ $31 \cdot 6$ $20 \cdot 0$		4, 4 4
23. 24.	Jig slimes Table slimes					5	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

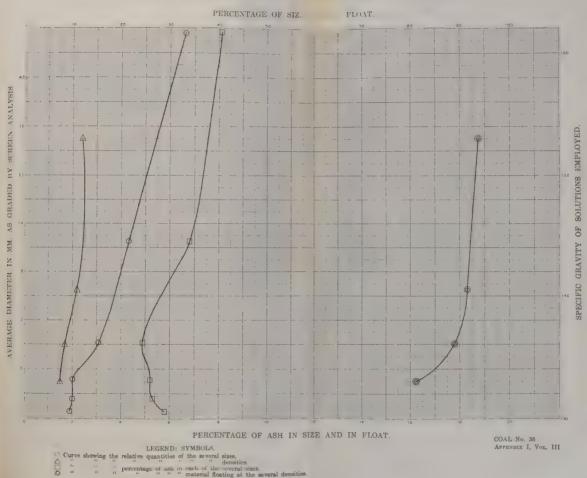
25.	Original coal	.wt. in	lbs.	5420	%	ash	$5 \cdot 9$	% su	lphur	$2 \cdot 4$
26	Washed coal	. 6 6	6.6	-5006	6.6	* *	2.7		• •	2.0
97	Defuse		• • •	280			$04 \cdot 0$			
21.	Other products	. 66	66	02	66	66	0 2 0	66	6.6	
28.	Other products	. ,,	,,	94	11	//		11	11	
29.	Loss			42				• •	•••	
	Loss in $\%$ 0.8.									

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone. % Reduction in ash. % " " sulphur. % Increase in calorific value—calorimeter. % Increase in evaporation under boiler. % Decrease in clinker under boiler. % Fuel ratio of original coal " " washed "	$54 \cdot 3$ $16 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 6$ $60 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 58$ $1 \cdot 55$	66	o standard	198·4 88·9 80·0
38.	" " washed " Calorific value of original coal	$\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot55\\ 7700\end{array}$			•

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This washing trial was thoroughly successful, and increased the evaporative power and decreased clinker in a satisfactory way. It is improbable, however, that washing would be commercially desirable for lump coal; although it might be profitable for screenings.



COAL.-No. 35.

Locality.—Glace Bay, C.B., N.S.

Colliery.—Dominion Coal Co. No. 9, Harbour seam.

Sample.—Sample of sixty-five sacks of lump coal, which had been passed over a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " bar screen and then hand picked. Coal from this seam is used chiefly as domestic fuel. Sampled June 23, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	07,
1.	1.530	$91 \cdot 9$	3.0	8.1	$47\cdot7$
2.	$1 \cdot 450 \dots$	88.8	$2 \cdot 9$	$11 \cdot 2$	39.3
3.	$1 \cdot 370 \dots$	$86 \cdot 3$	$2 \cdot 8$	$13 \cdot 7$	$32 \cdot 1$
	$1 \cdot 330 \dots$	$82 \cdot 5$	$2 \cdot 1$	$17 \cdot 5$	$28 \cdot 9$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists reports:—

5.	Good co	oal, Sp. C	dr. und	er 1 · 378	,)			. %	vield	86.5 %	ash	2.8
6.	Bone co	al, Sp. C	Fr. 1.37	5 to 1 · 8	55			. ' ΄΄.		6.5%	66	$6 \cdot 1$
7.	Useful	coal—sur	$n ext{ of } (5)$	and (6))				66	93.0 "	6.6	$3 \cdot 0$
8.	Refuse,	Sp. Gr. 6	over 1.	55				. 66	66	7.0 "	66	$50 \cdot 0$
9.	Assay o	f original	l sampl	e raw co	al as sen	t to chem	ist				"	$5 \cdot 9$
~ 0 .										% su	lphur	$3 \cdot 7$
		66				66				Fuel	Ŕatio	1.44
12.	Assay o	f mixed g	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)					66	$1 \cdot 52$

Remarks.—This coal contains comparatively little ash, and comparatively small quantities of bone and refuse, the former low in ash. The coal can be improved by washing, but it is already good enough as it stands. The screenings were not sampled, but it is probable that they contain more refuse, and, therefore, would be considerably improved by washing.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15. 16.	$\begin{array}{c} { m Maximum} \\ { m Screen \ MM.} \\ { m 6} \cdot 34 \\ { m 3} \cdot 16 \\ { m 1} \cdot 20 \\ { m 0} \cdot 64 \\ { m 0} \cdot 30 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{lll} { m Minimum} & { m Screen \ MM}, & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & $	$\begin{array}{c} { m Mean} \\ { m MM.} \\ { m 4\cdot75} \\ { m 2\cdot18} \\ { m 0\cdot92} \\ { m 0\cdot47} \\ { m 0.24} \end{array}$	% of whole sample 50 · 4 15 · 7 11 · 5 8 · 3	% Ash in size $6 \cdot 4$ $5 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 9$ $6 \cdot 8$
17. 18.	$0.04 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.173$	$0.30 \\ 0.173 \\ 0.000$	$0.47 \\ 0.24 \\ 0.086$	$8 \cdot 3$ $8 \cdot 5$ $5 \cdot 6$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\cdot 8 \\ 8\cdot 5 \\ 12\cdot 7 \end{array}$

Remarks.—This coal is only moderately strong and the small amount of ash is largely due to the fact that the sample consisted entirely of lump. The ash-bearing material is, on the whole, more friable than the purer coal.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes	hed.					

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

		et in	lhs		% 25	h	. % SU	ılphu	r
25.	Original coal	46 III	100.	, , , ,	66 6		66	-66	
26.	Original coal	66	66		66 6			66	
27.	Refuse	66	66		66 6		"	66	
28.	Other products	66	"		44 4			66	
40.	LODD					• • •			
30.	Loss in %								

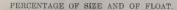
TABLE E.

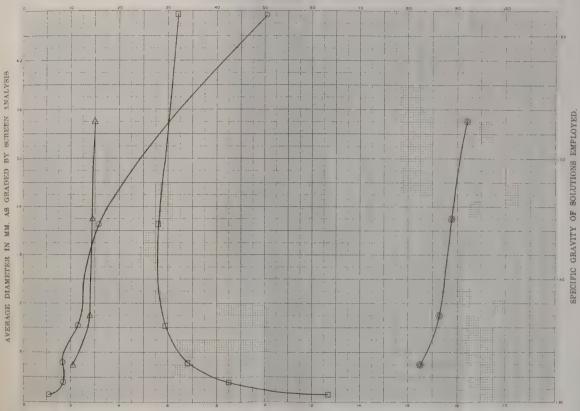
Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to standard	l
32.	Reduction in ash	 66 66	
99	" " sulphur		
9.4	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%		
25	Increase in evaporation under boiler/0		
26	Decrease in clinker under boiler		
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal		
90	" " washed "		
39.	Calorific value of original coal		
40.	" washed "		

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—Owing to the small amount of ash in this coal, and to the fact that the sulphur could not be largely reduced, the sample was not washed on a large scale.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.

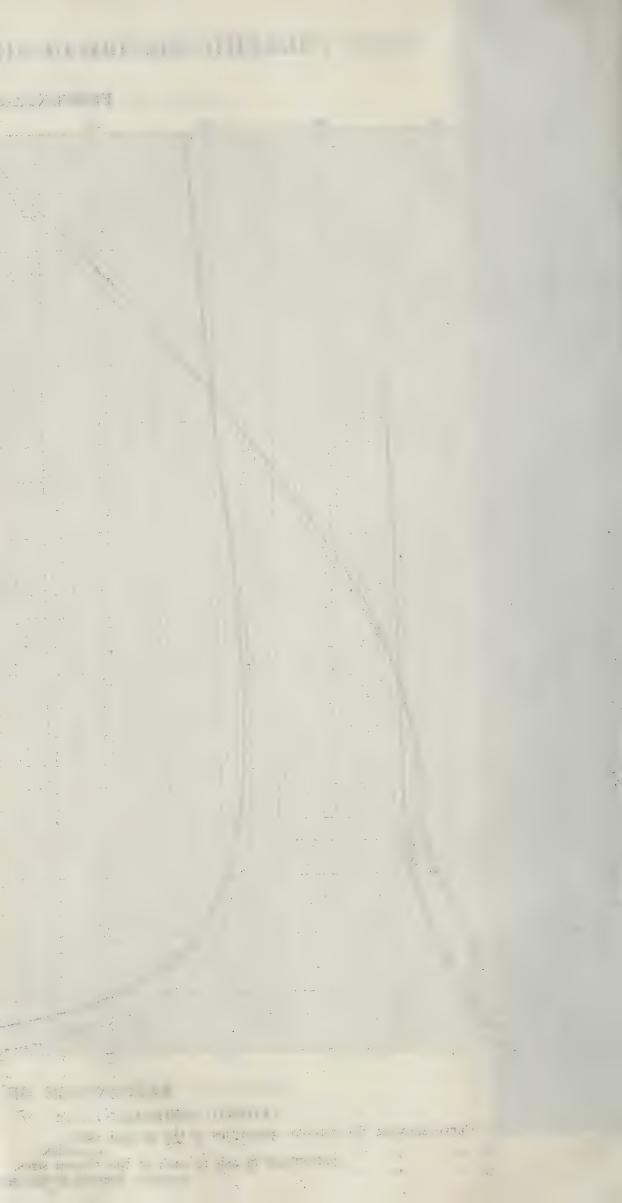




PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sisses.

COAL No. 35 APPENDIX I, VOL. III



COAL.-No. 35 SP.

Locality.—Reserve, C.B., N.S.

Colliery.—Dominion Coal Co. No. 5, or Reserve colliery, on Phalen seam.

Sample.—A small sample of twenty-five sacks of lump coal which had been screened over $1\frac{1}{2}$ and then hand picked.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 520 \dots$	96.0	$3\cdot 4$	$4 \cdot 0$	$56 \cdot 5$
	$1 \cdot 415 \dots \dots$	$92 \cdot 2$	$3 \cdot 0$	$7 \cdot 8$	$32 \cdot 6$
3.	$1 \cdot 370 \dots \dots$	$90 \cdot 1$	$2 \cdot 7$	$10 \cdot 0$	$30 \cdot 3$
	$1 \cdot 340 \dots$	$88 \cdot 6$	$2 \cdot 7$	$11 \cdot 4$	$26 \cdot 3$

The following results are obtained from the above data and the chemists reports:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. C	år. unde	$r \cdot 1 \cdot 37$	5			. %	yield	90.5	$% \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$	$2 \cdot 7$
6.	Bone coa	al, Sp. C	dr. 1.37	5 to 1.	55			. 66	66	7.5		$12 \cdot 5$
7.	Useful co	oal—sur	n of (5)	and (6)			. 66	66	98.0 4	6 66	$3 \cdot 0$
8.	Refuse, 8	Sp. Gr. 6	over $1 \cdot 3$	55				. 66	6.6	2.0	666	$66 \cdot 0$
9.	Assav of	origina	l sample	e raw co	oal as sen	t to chen	$\operatorname{aist}\dots$				6 66	$5 \cdot 5$
10.	"	"	66	6.6	"	6.6				% s	ulphur	1.8
11.	66	66	66	66	66	66				\dots Fue	l Ŕatio	1.70
12.	Assay of	mixed ;	good an	d bone	coal (5)	and (6)					66	1.63

Remarks.—The innate ash is low, and the bone and refuse are also low in quantity, the former with little ash and the latter with high ash. Washing would considerably reduce the amount of ash, and would improve the coal in the matter of sulphur, but it is unnecessary, as the coal is already good enough. It is possible that the screenings could be washed with advantage.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size.
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	3.16	4.75	52.7	$5 \cdot 0$
14.	$3\cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$	$20 \cdot 1$	$5 \cdot 0$
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	0.64	0.92	$12 \cdot 6$	$4 \cdot 7$
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$	$6 \cdot 4$	$4 \cdot 8$
17.	0.30	0.173	$0 \cdot 24$	$5 \cdot 0$	$6 \cdot 7$
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086	$3 \cdot 4$	$6 \cdot 8$

Remarks.—The coal is fairly strong, and stands shipment and crushing well, making but a small amount of fines. It is probable that there are two ash-bearing materials, one more friable, and the other less friable than the coal itself. As a result, the average amount of ash in all sizes is approximately constant.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Ash. Total wt. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
20. 21. 22. 23.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse . : Hutch product	Not washed.				

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

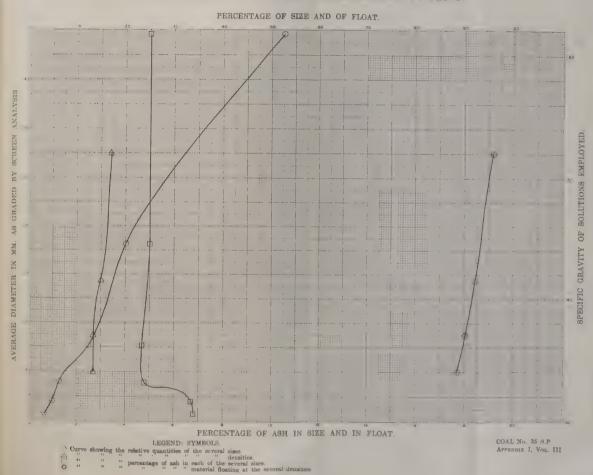
25.	Original coal	vt. in	lbs.	% 8	ash	 % sul	phur	
26.	Washed coal	"	"					
	RefuseOther products	"	66	"	"	66	66	
	Loss	66	66	66	66	 66	6.6	
30.	Loss in %							

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %	 Ratio to	standard	
32.	Reduction in ash	 66	//	
33	" " sulphur	 * *	**	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal			
38.	" washed "			
39.	Calorific value of original coal			
40	" washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—It was not considered necessary to wash this sample.



COAL.-No. 18.

Locality.—Dominion, C.B., N.S.

Colliery.—Dominion Coal Co., Dominion Mine No. 1, Phalen seam.

Sample.—One hundred and twenty-five sacks of coal which had been screened over 1" and then hand picked. Sampled June 26, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	- %	%
1.	$1 \cdot 525 \dots \dots$	$93 \cdot 5$	$3 \cdot 5$	$6 \cdot 5$	$44 \cdot 2$
2.	1.450	$91 \cdot 6$	$3 \cdot 4$	$8 \cdot 4$	$34 \cdot 6$
	$1 \cdot 360 \dots$	$86 \cdot 9$	$2 \cdot 4$	$13 \cdot 1$	$28 \cdot 5$
4.	1.310	$71 \cdot 6$	$1 \cdot 6$	$28 \cdot 1$	18.3

The following results are obtained from the above data and the chemists reports:—

5.	Good	coal, Sp. (Gr. unde	er 1·375	,)			% yield	1 88.3 %	ash	$2 \cdot 6$
6.	Bone of	eoal. Sp. C	Gr. 1.37	5 to 1 · 8	55				5.2 "	66	$18 \cdot 2$
7.	Useful	coal-sui	m of (5)	and (6))			66 66	93.5 "	6.6	$3 \cdot 5$
8.	Refuse	e. Sp. Gr.	over 1.	$55 \dots$				"	$6 \cdot 5$ "	66	$48 \cdot 3$
9.	Assav	of origina	l sample	e raw co	oal as sen	${ m t}$ to ${ m chem}$	ist			6.6	$5 \cdot 9$
10.	"	ii.	66 *	66	66	66			% sul	phur	$1 \cdot 9$
11.	66	66	66	66	66	66			\dots Fuel 1	Ratio	1.74
12.	Assav	of mixed	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)				66	1.65

Remarks.—This coal is from the same seam as sample No. 35 SP, and the mines are adjoining. The only considerable difference between the coals is that the refuse contains much less ash. Washing would considerably reduce the ash, but is unnecessary, particularly as the sulphur cannot be considerably reduced.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM,	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	6.34	3.16	4.75	$27 \cdot 0$	8.4
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	2.18	$25 \cdot 0$	$5 \cdot 7$
15.	$1\cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	$0 \cdot 92$	$18 \cdot 3$	$5 \cdot 2$
16.	0.64	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$	$10 \cdot 7$	$4 \cdot 9$
17.	0.30	$0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$	8.9	$5 \cdot 1$
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086	$10 \cdot 1$	8.0

Remarks.—There is a considerable amount of fine coal as compared with the other samples from the district, but this is partly due to the fact

that the sample had been passed over a much smaller screen than in most of the other Dominion Company coals. The coal seems more friable than other samples from the district, except that from the Hub seam, No. 36.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.		$ \begin{array}{c} \text{be} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{c} \end{array} $	Sizes tween and $\frac{1}{8}$ and tal wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product	1100 Washed.					

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

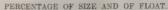
25	Original coal	t. in	lbs.	 % as	h	% su	lphur	
40.	Official coal	66	6.6	66 66		66	- 66	
26.	Washed coal	//	. /	 11 11		4.6	66	
() =	Define							
- i -	Other products	66	66	66 66		66	66	
28.	Other products							
20.	Loss	66	6.6	66 66		6.6	6.6	
29.	Loss							
30.	Loss in $\%$							

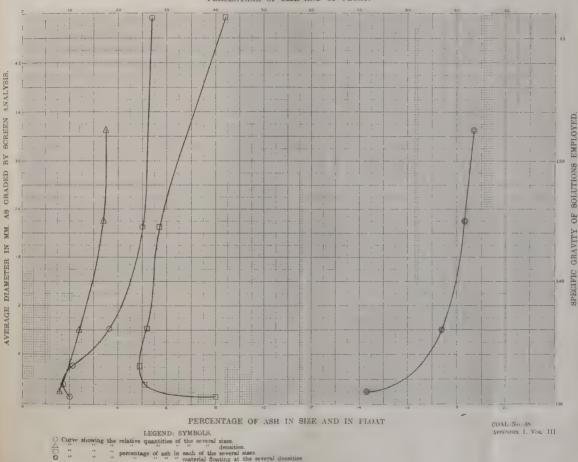
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %	. Ra	tio to	standard	
32.	Reduction in ash		6.6	* *	
33.	" sulphur		66	"	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %				
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%				
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler				
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal				
38.	" washed "				
39.	Calorific value of original coal				
40.	" washed "				

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—It was not considered necessary to wash this sample.







COAL.-No. 37.

Locality.—Reserve, C.B., N.S.

Colliery.—Dominion Coal Co., No. 10 mine, Emery seam.

Sample.—Sample of one hundred and twenty-five sacks of unscreened run of mine, which, however, had been hand picked. Sampled June 25, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 526 \dots$	$86\overline{\cdot}7$	$5\cdot 1$	$13 \cdot 7$	$58 \cdot 1$
2.	1.400	81 · 1	$4 \cdot 0$	$18 \cdot 9$	$45 \cdot 2$
3.	$1 \cdot 360 \dots$	$73 \cdot 9$	$3 \cdot 2$	$26 \cdot 1$	$35 \cdot 2$
4.	$1 \cdot 325 \dots \dots$	$57 \cdot 4$	$2 \cdot 4$	$42 \cdot 6$	$23 \cdot 5$

The following results are obtained from the above data and the chemists reports:—

5.	Good co	al. Sp. C	ar. unde	er 1·375.				% yi	eld	77.5	% ash	$3 \cdot 5$
6.	Bone coa	al. Sp. G	r. 1·37	5 to 1.5	5			166	66	$9 \cdot 5$		$18 \cdot 1$
7.	Useful co	oal—sun	n of (5)	and (6).				66	66	$87 \cdot 0$	cc	$5 \cdot 2$
8.	Refuse.	Sp. Gr. o	over 1.	55				66	66	$13 \cdot 0$	(((($60 \cdot 0$
9.	Assav of	original	sample	e raw coa	al as ser	it to chemi	st					$11 \cdot 1$
10.	"	"	"	"	44	66				% 8	sulphur	$2 \cdot 5$
11.										r uc	I ILUUITO	1 00
12	Assay of	mixed a	rood an	d bone c	oal (5)	and (6)					66	1.43

Remarks.—The innate ash is higher than in any other of the coals of the neighbourhood. There are, also, large proportions of bone and refuse, the latter, particularly, being high in ash. The coal could be largely improved by washing.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM.} \end{array}$	% of whole sample	% Ash in size.
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	3.16	4.75	$50\cdot 1$	11.8
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$	$17 \cdot 9$	$11 \cdot 6$
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	$0 \cdot 92$	$11 \cdot 5$	$11 \cdot 3$
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	$0 \cdot 30$	$0 \cdot 47$	$7 \cdot 3$	$10 \cdot 3$
17.	0.30	$0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$	$6 \cdot 3$	$9 \cdot 7$
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086	$6 \cdot 9$	9.9

Remarks.—The coal is not friable, and the proportion of fines in the sample is quite moderate in view of the fact that the sample itself was run of mine. The refuse is less friable than the coal.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	%	Sizes under \frac{1}{8}" Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal	3170	$10 \cdot 2$	1757	$9 \cdot 1$	1214	
	Washed coal	2790	$5 \cdot 6$	1566	$5 \cdot 4$	973	
21.	Refuse—coarse	348	$46 \cdot 6$	174	$46 \cdot 0$	113	
		24	$46 \cdot 9$	- 8	$63 \cdot 4$		
	Jig slimes			17	$19 \cdot 1$		
24.	Table slimes					105	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

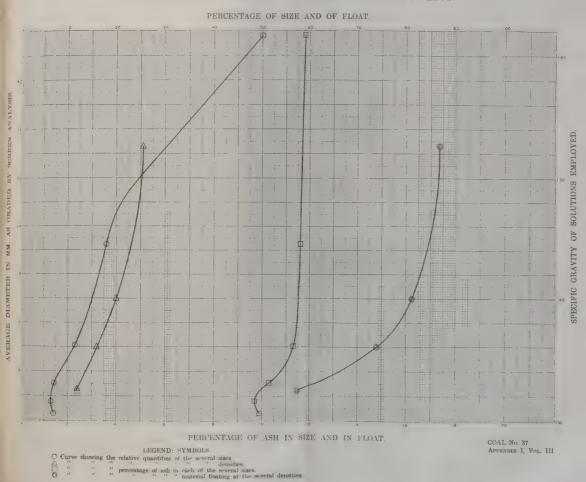
25	Original coal	vt. in	lbs.	6141	%	ash	$11 \cdot 1$	% sulphui	$2 \cdot 5$
20.	Washed soal	66	66	5434	66	66	5.8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$2 \cdot 1$
20.	Refuse	66	66	625	66	66	47.0	66 66	
27.	Refuse		//	000	11	1.5	41.0	((((
28.	Other products			73	• •			.,	
20	Loss	66	66	0	66	66		"	
3 0.	Loss in $\%$ 0.0 .								ł.

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone% Reduction in ash	88·5 47·8	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	$101 \cdot 8 \\ 89 \cdot 6$
04. 33	" " sulphur	$16 \cdot 0$	66	"	$57 \cdot 1$
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%	$5 \cdot 7$		4	
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler	$5 \cdot 8$			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%	$52 \cdot 2$			
37	Fuel ratio of original coal	1.53			
38.	" washed "	1.55)		
39.	Calorific value of original coal	7290			
4 0.	" washed "	7710			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The trial was thoroughly successful as far as reduction in ash is concerned. The recovery is also good. The reduction in sulphur should have been better, and no doubt would be in a commercial washery, the product of which also should be even better than the trial in respect to the ash and recovery.



经价值 经可以的证据 化二甲基酚 医皮肤 医肠神经炎

COAL .- No. 39.

Locality.—Lingan, N.S.

Colliery.—Dominion Coal Co. No. 12 mine, Lingan seam.

Sample.—This seam was being developed at the time it was sampled, and twenty-five sacks only were filled from a pile which had been drawn from the slope a few hours previously. There was no deliberate hand picking, but the larger lumps of refuse may have been thrown out underground. Sampled June 27, 1908. The mine has since been fully developed and is now producing a considerable tonnage.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	ø	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%		%	%	%
1.	1.540	$94\cdot 5$		$2\cdot 3$	$5 \cdot 5$	$49 \cdot 1$
	1.420	$93 \cdot 1$		$2 \cdot 2$	$6 \cdot 9$	$42 \cdot 1$
3.	$1 \cdot 370 \dots$	90.8		$2 \cdot 2$	$9 \cdot 2$	$30 \cdot 4$
4.	1.330	$87 \cdot 0$		$1 \cdot 5$	$13 \cdot 0$	$22 \cdot 4$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	al, Sp. C	dr. unde	r 1.37	5			%	yield	91.0 %	ash	$2 \cdot 2$
6.	Bone co	al. Sp. C	$4\mathbf{r}.\ 1\cdot 37$	5 to $1 \cdot \cdot$	55			66	6.6	3.0 "	4.6	$5 \cdot 0$
7.	Useful c	oalsur	n of (5)	and (6)			6.6	6.6	$94 \cdot 0$ "		$2 \cdot 3$
- 8.	Refuse.	$\operatorname{Sn.}$ $\operatorname{Gr.}$	over 1 · :	$55 \dots$				6.6		6.0 "	66	$50 \cdot 0$
9.	Assav of	forigina	l sample	e raw co	oal as sen	t to chemi	st				66	$4 \cdot 8$
10.	6.6	66	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6				$\dots \%$ su	ılphur	1.8
11.	66	66	44	66	66	66				\dots Fuel	Ratio	$1 \cdot 55$
12.	Assay of	f mixed	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	nd (6)					66	$1 \cdot 44$

Remarks.—This coal carries a comparatively small amount of innate ash, and is also low in refuse, which itself is low in ash. As the sample is equivalent to unscreened, and almost unpicked run of mine, the ash may be considered very low for the district. The coal could be improved by washing, but this treatment is unnecessary under present conditions.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{l} { m Mean} \\ { m MM.} \end{array}$	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$	$61\overline{\cdot 9}$	$4 \cdot 5$
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$	18.4	$3 \cdot 7$
15.	$1\cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92	$9 \cdot 3$	4.6
16.	0.64	$0 \cdot 30$	$0 \cdot 47$	4.8	$5 \cdot 0$
17.	0.30	$0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$	$3 \cdot 4$	$5 \cdot 0$
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086	$2 \cdot 2$	$9 \cdot 4$

Remarks.—The coal makes very little fines, and is apparently less friable than any other coal from the district.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. Ibs.	Ash.
21.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes	ed.					

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

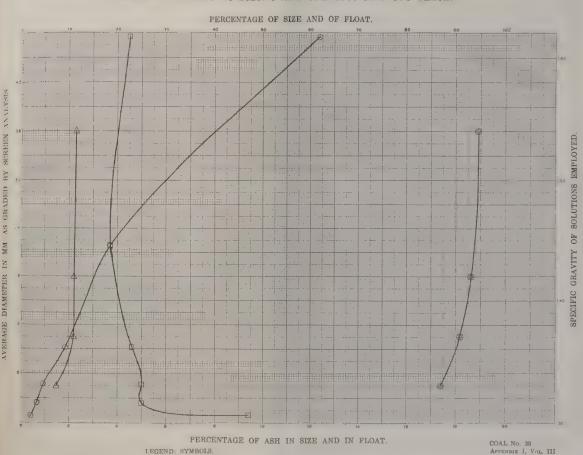
25.	Original coal	$.\mathrm{wt.~in}$	lbs.	 %	ash	 %	sulphur	
	Washed coal							
	Refuse							
28.	Other products	66	66	 66	6.6	6.6	66	
29.	Loss							
30	Loss in $\%$							
00.	13000 111 /0							

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to	standard	
	Reduction in ash%	 * *	**	
33.		 66		
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal			
38.	" " washed "			
39.	Calorific value of original coal			
40.	" washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This coal was not washed on a large scale.



O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.

" material floating at the several densities.

The state of the s

COAL.-No. 13.

Locality.—Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, N.S.

Colliery.—Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., No. 1 colliery, Main seam.

Sample.—Ten tons of lump coal were taken after it had been passed over a $\frac{7}{8}$ " bar screen and had been hand picked. Sampled July 5, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	% .	%	. %	. %
1.	$1 \cdot 560 \dots$	91.0	$2\tilde{\cdot}3$	$9\tilde{\cdot}0$	$61\overset{\circ}{\cdot}7$
2.	$1 \cdot 460 \dots$	88.2	$2 \cdot 0$	11.8	
3.	$1 \cdot 375 \dots$	$87 \cdot 0$	$\overline{1\cdot 9}$	$\overline{13\cdot0}$	49.2
4.	$1 \cdot 320 \dots$	$83 \cdot 5$	$\overline{1\cdot 6}$	$16 \cdot 5$	

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good	coal, Sp. 0	Gr. und	$er 1 \cdot 375$,)	,		%	vield	87.0 %	ash	1.8
6.	Bone of	coal, Sp. (3r. 1⋅37	$5 ext{ to } 1 \cdot 5$	$55 \ldots \ldots$. 66	66	3.5 "	66	$12 \cdot 2$
7.	Useful	coal—sur	m of (5)	and (6))			. "	66	90.5 "	66	$2 \cdot 3$
8.	Refuse	e, Sp. Gr.	over 1.	$55 \dots$. 66	66	9.5 "	66	$61 \cdot 6$
9.	Assay	of origina	l sampl	e raw co	oal as sen	it to chem	$\operatorname{ist}\dots$				"	$7 \cdot 2$
10.	66	. 66	66 -	66	66	"				% su	lphur	2.9
11.	* *	6.6	66	6.6	66	"				Fuel	Ratio	1.48
12.	Assay	of mixed	good an	d bone	coal (5)	and (6)				. 66	66	

Remarks.—This coal is exceptionally low in innate ash for the district from which it comes, and the refuse, while comparatively small in amount, is high in ash. The sulphur, also, is largely removable. The coal is, therefore, quite suitable for washing. The lump coal is, however, pure enough as it stands and does not need treatment. The screenings are ordinarily higher in ash and wash well.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM,	Mean MM,	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	4.75		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	0.64	0.92		
16.	0.64	0.30	0.47		
17.	0.30	0.173	0.24		
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086	• • • •	* * * 4

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between ½" and ½" Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal	3251		1322	$6 \cdot 4$	400	10.5
20.	Washed coal	2917	$4 \cdot 0$	1157	$3 \cdot 0$	375	$2 \cdot 9$
21.	Refuse—coarse						
	Hutch product						$27 \cdot 6$
23.	Jig slimes						21.0
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

		_	•	•			
25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	4973 % as	sh 7.2 %	sulphur 2	2.9
26	Washed coal	6.6		4449 '' '	3.5	1	l • 9
97	Pofuso			343 "	45.5		
28.	Other products	66	66	60 " "	8.6 "	66	
29.	Other products	6.6	66	121 "		66	
30.	Loss in $\%$ 2·4.						

TABLE E.

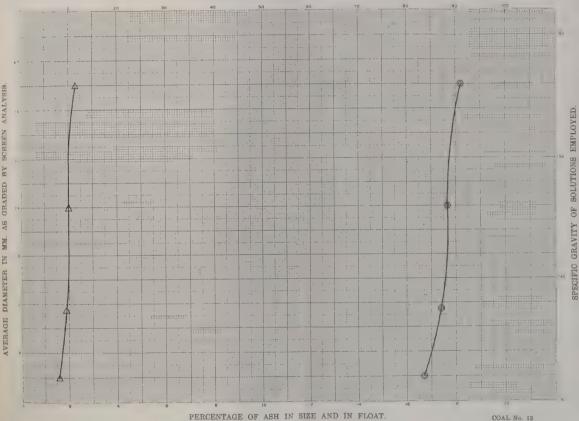
Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	$89 \cdot 4$	Ratio	to standard	$98 \cdot 7$
32.	Reduction in ash%	51.4	* * *	**	65.7
33.	" " sulphur	$34 \cdot 5$	66		$62 \cdot 5$
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%	$5 \cdot 2$			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%	$4 \cdot 8$			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%	$66 \cdot 1$			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	$1 \cdot 48$			
38.	" " washed "	$1 \cdot 40$			
39.	Calorific value of original coal	7650			
40.	" washed "	8050			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The procedure adopted in washing was standard and the results of the trial compare very favourably with those of the specific gravity tests. It is also possible to compare these trials with the work of a washer operated by the Company at the mines; although the latter treats screenings only, which are, of course, higher in ash than the average coal. It is stated that these screenings contain 16 per cent of ash and 2·18 per cent of sulphur and produce washed coal of 4·5 per cent ash and 1·51 per cent sulphur, with a loss of about 22 per cent. These figures correspond remarkably well with the result of the trial which was made on coal containing 7·5 per cent of ash and 2·86 per cent of sulphur, and produced a coal containing 3·46 per cent ash and 1·93 per cent sulphur, although, of course, the trial gave a lower recovery of washed coal than would have been obtained by continuous operations.

Owing to the excellent quality of the raw coal, washing operations are not justified for fuel purposes, although they are for the production of coke from screenings, or probably from run of mine coal, if it were desirable to use it for this purpose.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
"" " material floating at the several densities.

APPENDIX I, VOL. III



COAL.-No. 12.

Locality.—Sydney Mines, C.B., N.S.

Colliery.—Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Colliery No. 3.

Sample.—One hundred and fifty bags taken from the Sydney main seam in Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10, at distances of 3,200 to 5,000 feet from beginning of slope. Sample was lump coal which had been cleaned on a $\frac{1}{2}$ ' screen and then hand picked. Sampled July 4, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	% .	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 545 \dots$	93.8	$3\widetilde{\cdot}2$	$6\cdot 2$	$56\tilde{\cdot}5$
2.	$1 \cdot 425 \dots$	$89 \cdot 2$	$2 \cdot 8$	10.8	$41 \cdot 0$
	$1 \cdot 375 \dots$	88.0	$2 \cdot 4$	$12 \cdot 0$	$34 \cdot 1$
4.	$1 \cdot 320 \dots$	$80 \cdot 4$	$1 \cdot 9$	$19 \cdot 6$	$25 \cdot 1$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	al, Sp. C	Fr. unde	er $1 \cdot 375$				 %	yield	88.0	% asl	n 2·4
6.	Bone co	al, Sp. C	$4r. 1 \cdot 37$	5 to 1 · 5	55			 166	" " "	$6 \cdot 2$		$16 \cdot 1$
7.	Useful c	eoalsur	n of (5)	and (6))			66	66	94.2	66 66	3.3
8.	Refuse,	Sp. Gr.	over 1.	$55 \dots$				 66	66	$5 \cdot 8$	66 66	$58 \cdot 5$
9.	Assay o	f origina	l sample	e raw co	al as sent	t to che	mist.	 			"	$6 \cdot 7$
10.	66	66	66	66	6.6	66		 		%	sulphi	ar 2.5
11.	6.6	"	66	66	al as sent	66	-	 		\dots Fu	el Ŕat	io $1 \cdot 39$
12.	Assay of	f mixed a	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	nd(6).		 			6 66	

Remarks.—The innate ash is low. There is very little bone, and the refuse, while small in quantity, is high in ash. Washing would improve the coal considerably, but it is already good enough for practical purposes. Screenings from this coal could probably be commercially benefited by washing, especially if used for coking.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

10	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM}. \end{array}$	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
20. 21. 22. 23.	Original coal Washed coal. Refuse—coarse. Hutch product. Jig slimes Table slimes.	Not washed	¢				

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

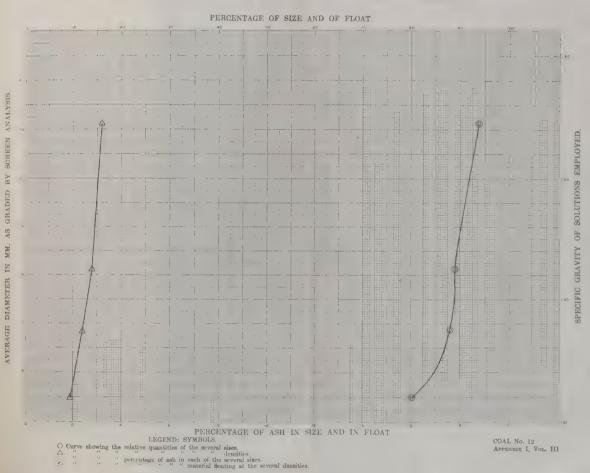
25.	Original coal	.wt. ir	ilbs.	 %	ash	 % s	ulphur	
26.	Washed coal			 • •	* *	 ••	••	
-27	Refuse		* *	 	• •	 • •	**	
28.	Other products	. "	66	 66	66	 66	66	
29.	Loss	. "	66	 "	"	 "	"	
30.	Loss in %							

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to standard	
32.	Reduction in ash%	 55 66	
33.		66	
	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter		
	Increase in evaporation under boiler %		
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%		
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal		
38.	" " washed "		
39.	Calorific value of original coal		
40.	" washed "		

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—It was not considered necessary to wash this sample.





INVERNESS COAL FIELD.

INVERNESS CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:—

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

- Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.
 △ " " densities.
 □ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
 " material floating at the several densities.
- The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—



COAL.-No. 14.

Locality.—Inverness, Inverness county, N.S.

Colliery.—Inverness Coal and Railway Co., Inverness colliery.

Sample.—Ten tons were taken from levels 5, 6, and 7. The sample consisted of lump coal which had been passed over a $\frac{5}{8}$ " shaking screen and then hand picked. Sampled July 12 and 15, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	% .	%	%	%
1.	1.540	$84 \cdot 5$	$5 \cdot 5$	$15 \cdot 5$	$43 \cdot 4$
2.	$1 \cdot 455 \dots \dots$	$77 \cdot 0$	$4 \cdot 5$	$23 \cdot 0$	
3.	1.370	$64 \cdot 0$	$3 \cdot 6$	$36 \cdot 0$	$22 \cdot 7$
4.	1.310	$17 \cdot 0$	$3 \cdot 1$	$83 \cdot 0$	11.5

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. G	r. unde	r 1 · 375				%	yield	65.0°	% ash	$3 \cdot 6$
6.	Bone coa	d. Sp. G	r. $1 \cdot 37$	5 to $1 \cdot 3$	55			66	66	$20 \cdot 0$	66 66	$11 \cdot 7$
7.	Useful co	alsun	n of (5)	and (6)			• •	**	85.0		$5 \cdot 6$
Q	Dofugo S	In Cr o	Trop 1.	55				66	66	15.0	66 66	$39 \cdot 1$
9.	Assav of	original	sample	e raw co	oal as sen	t to chemis	st					10.4
10.	"	"	66 ~	66	66	66				% s	ulphur	$5 \cdot 0$
11.	66	66	66	44	4.6	66				Fue	l Ratio	$1 \cdot 24$
12.	Assay of	mixed g	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)					. 66	

Remarks.—This coal contains a comparatively small proportion of innate ash, a large proportion of bone coal, low in ash, and a considerable proportion of refuse, very low in ash. The sulphur is very high. The coal can be considerably improved, both as regards ash and sulphur, by washing, but it is a very difficult material to treat, owing to its physical characteristics and the peculiar distribution of the sulphur, which is largely in thin scales.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{l} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM.} \end{array}$	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$ -	4.75		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1\cdot 20$	0.64	0.92		
16.	0.64	0.30	0.47		
17.	0.30	0.173	0.24		
18.	0.173	0.000	$0.\overline{086}$		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash %	Sizes between ½" and ½". Total wt. lbs.	Ash %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt.	Ash %
19.	Original coal	3519	$9 \cdot 2$	1216	$8 \cdot 2$	380	$13 \cdot 7$
20.	Washed coal	3143	$6 \cdot 4$	1063	$5 \cdot 3$	234	$5 \cdot 7$
21.	Refuse—coarse						07 6
	Hutch product						$27 \cdot 6$
23.	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

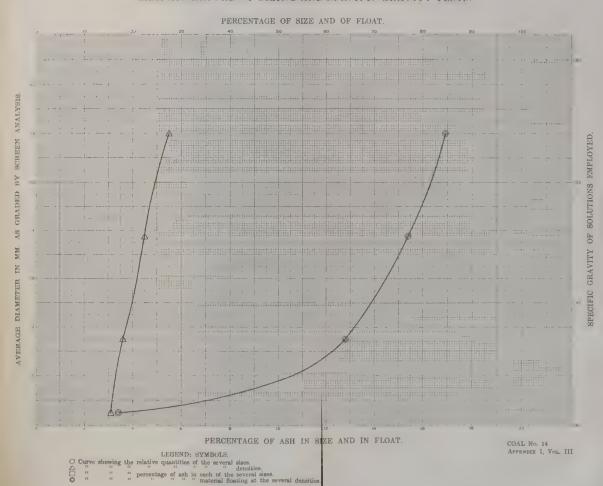
25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	5115	%	ash	$10 \cdot 4$	% sul	phur	$6 \cdot 0$
26	Washed coal	"	66	4440	6.6	6.6	$6 \cdot 5$	6.6	6.6	$5 \cdot 0$
27	Refuse	* * *		603	• •	• •	$34 \cdot 4$	••	• •	
28	Other products	66	66	80	66	66	8.0	66	66	
29.	Loss	66	"	8	"	66		"	66	
	Loss in $\%$ 0.0 .									

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone % Reduction in ash	86.7	Ratio to	standard	$102 \cdot 0 \\ 86 \cdot 1$
			66	66	$62 \cdot 5$
33.	" sulphur	10.1			02.0
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%	$5 \cdot 3$			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%	$5 \cdot 9$			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%	$56 \cdot 9$			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	$1 \cdot 24$			
38.	" washed "	$1 \cdot 20$			
39.	Calorific value of original coal	6750			
40.	** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	7110			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The procedure in washing was standard, and the results of the trial compare very well with those of the specific gravity determinations, although the recovery of washed coal is lower and the waste in refuse higher than would be the case in a continuous commercial operation. The coal is unsuitable for coke on account of its high organic sulphur, and the improvement in steaming qualities is not sufficient to justify washing for fuel purposes, particularly as the raw coal itself is not very high in ash.





COAL-No. 15.

Locality.—Port Hood, Inverness county, N.S.

Colliery.—Richmond Railway and Coal Co., Port Hood colliery.

Sample.—Ten tons were taken from the 1,400 ft. and the 1,900 ft. levels, from which the major part of the output of the mine was at that time being drawn. The sample consisted of lump coal which had been passed over a $\frac{3}{4}$ " screen and then hand picked. Sampled July 15, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 520$	$76 \cdot 0$	7.8	$24 \cdot 0$	$36 \cdot 4$
2.	$1 \cdot 435 \dots \dots$	$63 \cdot 5$	$6 \cdot 1$	$36 \cdot 5$	
3.	$1 \cdot 375 \dots \dots \dots$	$38 \cdot 0$	4.85	$62 \cdot 0$	$20 \cdot 5$
4.	$1 \cdot 325 \dots \dots$	$20 \cdot 3$	$4 \cdot 2$	$79 \cdot 7$	

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	al, Sp. C	ar. unde	r 1.375.			 % у	ield	38.0 %	ash	$4 \cdot 9$
6	Bone cos	al Sp G	r 1.37	5 to 1 · 5	5		6.6	6.6	4() · () · ''	**	$12 \cdot 0$
7	Ligatini a	ool am	n of (h)	and (h)					/X+11 ***		$8 \cdot 3$
8.	Refuse,	Sp. Gr. o	over 1	55		t to chemist.	 66	66	22.0 "	6.6	$36 \cdot 5$
9.	Assav of	origina	l sample	e raw co	al as sen	t to chemist.	 			66	$14 \cdot 6$
10.	66	"	"	66	"	"	 		% su	lphur	$7 \cdot 9$
						"					
12.	Assav of	mixed	good an	d bone	coal (5)	and (6)	 			66	

Remarks.—This coal has a moderate proportion of innate ash, a very large proportion of bone coal, low in ash, and a large proportion of refuse, very low in ash. The sulphur is very high and cannot be largely reduced, and while the ash can be considerably lowered by washing the coal is difficult to treat.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	_Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM.} \end{array}$	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	4.75		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92		
16.	0.64	0.30	0.47		
17.	0.30	$\sim 0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$		
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between ½" and ½" Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal	4138	$14 \cdot 9$	1169	$13 \cdot 7$	540	$16 \cdot 4$ $9 \cdot 9$
20.	Washed coal	3009	$10 \cdot 3$	1007	$9 \cdot 4$	398	9.9
21.	Refuse—coarse						$36 \cdot 2$
22.	Hutch product						
23.	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

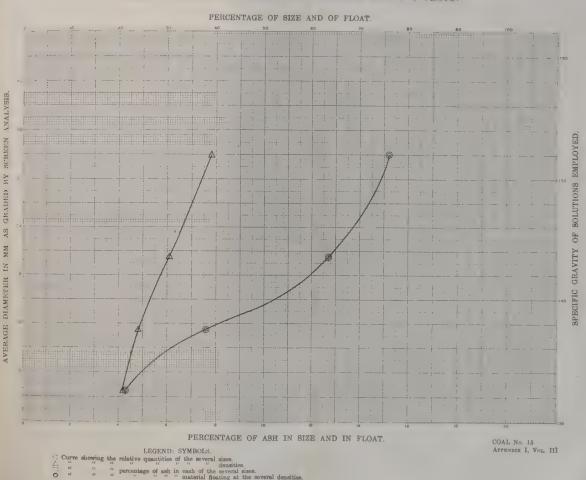
25	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	5847	%	ash	$14 \cdot 6$	% sulphu	ır 7.9
40.	Original coal	6.6	66	4414	66	66	10.0	11 11	6.7
26.	Washed coal			4414	,,	.,	10.0	// //	•
26.	Other products	6.6	66	25	66	66	19.2	66 66	
28	Other products			99			17.0		
20.	Loss	66	66	62	66	6.6		66 66	
				02					
30.	Loss in $\%$ 1.6.								

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter Increase in evaporation under boiler. Decrease in clinker under boiler. Fuel ratio of original coal. "" washed " Calorific value of original coal	$25 \cdot 4$ $15 \cdot 2$ $6 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 8$ $39 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 30$ $1 \cdot 35$ 6540	 to standard	$96.8 \\ 76.1 \\ 60.0$
39. 40.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6970		
40.	THE COLUMN TO TH			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The procedure in washing was standard and the results compare fairly well with those of the specific gravity tests, although the recovery of washed coal is lower than would be the case in a continuous commercial operation. The standard for refuse is probably a little high in this case, but as the coal is unsuitable for coking, and washing does not very greatly increase its steaming powers, it is unlikely that washing would be commercially justifiable.



o



PICTOU COAL FIELD.

PICTOU CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:—

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

\[\text{\tinite\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi\text{\tinite\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi\tinite\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tict{\text{\texict{\text{\text{\texiclex{\text{\texi{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi

The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—

- 43



COAL.-No. 4.

Locality.—Thorburn, Pictou county, N.S.

Colliery.—Acadia Coal Company, Vale colliery, Six Foot seam.

Sample.—Six tons were taken from the Six Foot seam. The sample was passed over a $\frac{3}{4}$ " screen and then hand picked. Sampled March 25, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.		07,	%	%
_		%	$10^{\circ}2$	$15\overset{\circ}{\cdot}3$	$55\overset{\circ}{\cdot}4$
1.	$1 \cdot 52 \dots \dots$	$84 \cdot 7$			
2.	1.44	$77 \cdot 4$	$9 \cdot 5$	$22 \cdot 6$	$45 \cdot 3$
	$1 \cdot 375 \dots$	$64 \cdot 8$	$8 \cdot 7$	$35 \cdot 2$	3 3 · 8
		$27 \cdot 6$	7.9	$72 \cdot 4$	
4.	1.31	21.0	1.0	1 22 2	* * * * *

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

K	Good coal, Sp. Gr. under 1.375	. % yield	$64 \cdot 6 \%$ ash	$8 \cdot 7$
U.	Good Coal, Sp. Cl. dider I of	166 66	21.9 " "	15.5
6.	Bone coal, Sp. Gr. 1.375 to 1.55		00 = 11	
7	Useful coal—sum of (5) and (6)		86.5	$10 \cdot 5$
	Decidi Control State (5)	66 66	13.5 " "	56.8
8.	Refuse, Sp. Gr. over 1.55		10.0	17 9
Q	Access of original sample raw coal as semble chemist			11.9
40	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		% sulphur	$1 \cdot 0$
11	u u u u u u		Fuel Rano	1.97
11.	A C 1 1 and home seed (5) and (6)		66 66	
12.	Assay of mixed good and bone coal (5) and (6)			

Remarks.—This coal has a high proportion of innate ash, a large proportion of bone, rather low in ash, and a considerable proportion of refuse proper. The ash should be considerably reduced by careful washing, although the coal is, apparently, a somewhat difficult one to treat. The sulphur is already comparatively low.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size.
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92		
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	$0 \cdot 30$	$0 \cdot 47$		
17.	$0 \cdot 30$	$0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$		
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ lbs.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal		$16 \cdot 8$		$15 \cdot 4$		$18 \cdot 2$
20.	Washed coal	2943	$13 \cdot 9$	1408*			
21.	Refuse—coarse						
22.	Hutch product						
23.	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes * Inclusive						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	5280	% a	sh	$17 \cdot 3$	% sulphur	$1 \cdot 0$
26.	Washed coal	66	66	4351	"	6	$12 \cdot 6$	"	$1 \cdot 0$
27.	Refuse	66	"	762	"	6	$58 \cdot 3$	"	
28.	Other products	66	66	67	66 1	6	18.4	"	
29.	Loss	66	66	100	66 6	6		"	
30.	Loss in % 1.9								

TABLE E.

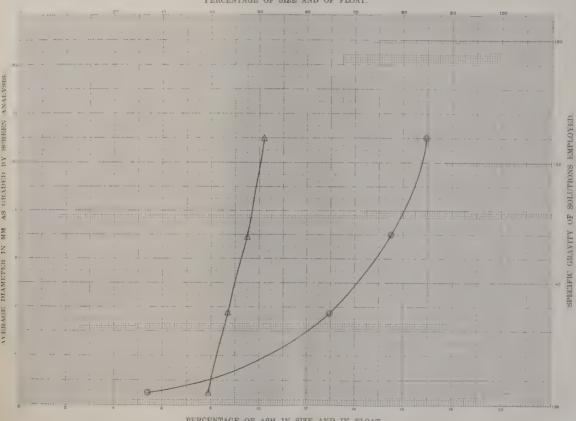
Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

32. 33. 34.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone % Reduction in ash	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Ratio	to standard	95·4 83·3
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%	$4 \cdot 2$			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	$33 \cdot 4$			
	Fuel ratio of original coal				
38.	" washed "	$1 \cdot 63$			
39.	Calorific value of original coal	6680			
40.	" washed "	7090			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The procedure in washing was normal, although the tabulated results show that two sizes, which were separately washed, were weighed together. The results of the washing tests compare very well with the specific gravity determinations, although the recovery is less and the loss is greater than would be the case in a commercial operation.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.

LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several eises.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
"" " material floating at the several densities.

COAL No. 4 APPENDIX I, VOL. III



COAL.-No. 16.

Locality.—Stellarton, Pictou county, N.S.

Colliery.—Acadia Coal Co., Allan Shaft colliery.

Sample.—One hundred and fifty bags from top bench of Foord seam on east sinking 500 feet from bottom of shaft. Sample was run of mine which had been hand picked. Sampled July 20, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

2.	Specific gravity of solution. 1.542 1.423	Float	Ash in Float	Sink $\% \\ 4.6 \\ 8.5 \\ 17.7$	Ash in Sink 52.0 36.8 26.8
3.	$1 \cdot 423 \dots \dots$	$82 \cdot 3$ $51 \cdot 1$	$7 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 2$	0 0	$26 \cdot 8$ $16 \cdot 6$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists reports:—

E	Good oos	J Sn C	r unde	r 1.37!	5			%	yield	83.7	% as	sh	$7 \cdot 2$
o.	Good cos	ii, pp. C	ii. unuc	1 1 010				66	66	11.0	66 6	6	16.0
6	Bone coa	1 Sn G	r. 1.37	5 to 1 · 8	55					11.0			10.0
U.	Done coa	x_1, x_2, x_3	0 (=)	1 (0)	\			66	6.6	05.5	66 6	6	8.4
	C DOLGE CO	7002		- p-	1	t to ahom		66	66	4.5	66 6	6	$57 \cdot 4$
- 8	Refuse.	sp. Gr. o	over I 🗟	00		t to chemi				1. 0	,, ,	,	44 0
0.	1 COLUMN C	P	1		al ag gon	t to ahomi	iat				66 6		11.3
9.	Assav of	origina.	ı sampı	e raw co	jai as sen	o to chem.	100			• • •	3 1		0.0
10	(1	- 16	66	6.6	66	66				/ _	sulp.	hur	$0 \cdot 0$
10.	**	**								70	1 7	1 .	1 00
4 4	44	66	66	6.6	6.6	"				Fu	el Ka	atio	1.00
11.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					7 4 - 1					6 6	6	
10	A C	maire d	mand an	dhone	eggl (5) e	and (6)							
12.	Assav or	mixeu !	goou an	a none	Coar (o)	ma (0)							

Remarks.—This coal is high in innate ash and contains a moderate amount of average bone. The refuse is low in amount and rather high in ash. Washing would improve it appreciably, especially if the dividing line between bone and refuse were lowered below the standard adopted for these trials. It cannot, however, be very greatly improved as the innate ash is too high.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample.	% Ash in size.
13.					0 0 0
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.		Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal Washed coal	This coa	l was not washe	ed.				

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25. 26	Original coal	vt. in	lbs.	 %	ash	. %	sulphur	
27	Refuse	66	66	 "	"	. "	66	
28.	Other products	66	66	 "	"	. "	66	
29.	Loss	66	"	 "	"		66	
	Loss in %					•		

TABLE E.

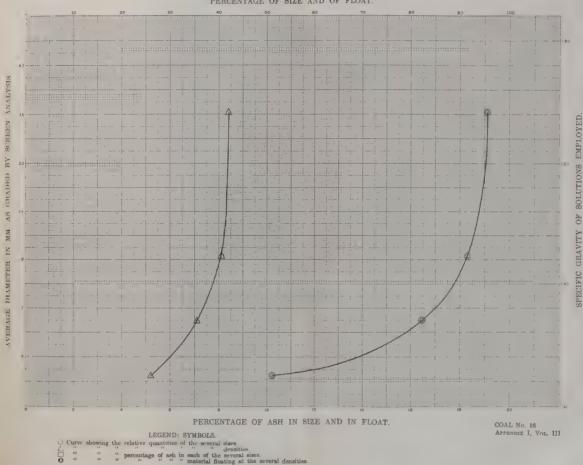
Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to standard	
32.	Reduction in ash%	 66 66	
33.	" sulphur	 66 66	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%		
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%		
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%		
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal		
38	" " washed "		
30	Calorific value of original coal		
40.	" washed "		
40.	wasned		

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—It was not considered necessary to wash this sample.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS





COAL.-No. 1.

Locality.—Stellarton, Pictou county, N.S.

Colliery.—Acadia Coal Co., Albion colliery, 3rd seam.

Sample.—Ten tons taken from rooms in the 3rd seam, 1,400 feet northwesterly from the slope, at a depth of about 1,100 feet, vertically from the surface. The sample was taken directly from the mine cars, and is classed as run of mine. Sampled March 26, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

			,		
	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
	$1 \cdot 560 \dots$	$93 \cdot 0$	11.5	$7 \cdot 0$	$50\overline{\cdot}5$
	$1 \cdot 460 \dots$	$85 \cdot 2$	$10 \cdot 7$	$14 \cdot 8$	$35 \cdot 6$
3.	$1 \cdot 380 \dots$	$78 \cdot 7$	$10 \cdot 0$	$21 \cdot 3$	$30 \cdot 5$
4.	$1 \cdot 325 \dots \dots$	$54 \cdot 9$	$9 \cdot 2$	$45 \cdot 1$	

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	l, Sp. G	r. unde	r 1·375		<i>.</i>		%	vield	77.5	% a	sh	10.0
6.	Bone coa	l, Sp. G	r. 1·37	5 to 1.5	55			166	66	$13 \cdot 5$	110	3.6	18.9
7.	Useful co	al—sun	a of (5)	and (6))			66	66	91.0	66	66	11.4
8.	Refuse, S	sp. Gr. o	over 1.	$55 \dots$				66	66	$9 \cdot 0$	66 (6.6	$48 \cdot 0$
9.	Assay of	original	sample	e raw co	al as sen	t to chem	ist				64 6		14.7
10.	Assay of	"	"	66	66	66				%	sulp	hur	$1 \cdot 4$
11.	66	66	44	"	66	"				$$ $\acute{\mathbf{F}}\mathbf{u}$	el R	atio	1.86
12.	Assay of	mixed a	zood an	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)				- 4	6 6	66	

Remarks.—This coal has a very high proportion of innate ash for the district, a high proportion of medium bone coal, and a small proportion of refuse. The ash in the coal, therefore, cannot be materially reduced by washing, although the sulphur can be appreciably lowered.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92		
16.	0.64	0.30	0.47		
17.	0.30	0.173	0.24		
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086		• • • •

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ Ibs.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal	2834	$14 \cdot 8$	1488	$12 \cdot 5$	630	13.4
20.	Washed coal	2522	$11 \cdot 5$	1272	$11 \cdot 0$	474	10.4
21.	Refuse—coarse						
	Hutch product						
	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	4952 % ash	14.7 % sulphur	$1 \cdot 4$
26	Washed coal	• • •	•••	4208	17.9	1.0
\circ	T) (* * *		4 / 4	33.1	
00	Oth an amadusta	6.6	6.6	117 "	9.7	
28.	Loss	66	"	93 " "	" "	
				00		
30.	Loss in $\%$ 1.9.					

TABLE E.

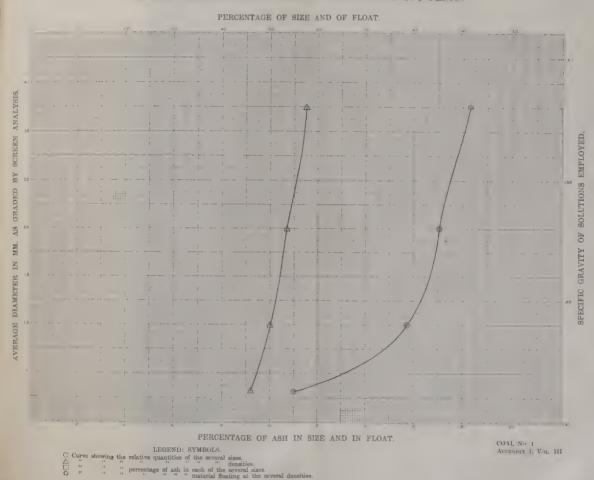
Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

21	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	$86 \cdot 0$	Ratio	to standard	194.5
01.	Reduction in ash	16.3	66	66	$92 \cdot 7$
32.	Reduction in ash	$28 \cdot 6$	66	6.6	100.0
33.	" sulphur				100 0
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%	3.7			
35	Increase in evaporation under boiler%	$7 \cdot 2$			
36	Decrease in clinker under boiler	$9 \cdot 6$			
00.	Table of amining and	1.86			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal				
38.	" " washed "	1.85			
30	Calorific value of original coal	6990			
40	" washed "	7250			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The procedure adopted in washing this coal differed from the standard in that the second size (from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{1}{8}$ ") was rejigged, as the first run did not give very satisfactory results. This rejigging, however, gave a refuse low in ash, thus indicating that the first jigging was more nearly perfect than had been supposed. In this connexion, the distribution of ash in the three sizes is worth noting, as it shows that the coarsest and finest sizes are more suitable for washing than the second size, thus confirming the above conclusions by experiments. All of the hutch product made was rejigged and the final hutch added to the refuse.

This coal contains much innate ash and a large proportion of bone, with a very small portion of what might be termed straight refuse. It is thus an unsatisfactory coal to wash, as a considerable improvement can only be secured by the elimination of an excessive amount of material which has appreciable fuel value. On the whole, it is doubtful whether washing can be made commercially successful, although the results of a continual operation on a commercial scale would give a higher recovery of good coal and a lower percentage of fuel in the waste than the above test.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS





COAL.-No. 2.

Locality.—Stellarton, Pictou county, N.S.

Colliery.—Acadia Coal Co., Albion colliery, Cage Pit seam.

Sample.—Ninety-four bags of run of mine coal from level on north side of main slope at a depth of 2,600 feet, 700 feet vertical. Sampled March 26, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
	$1 \cdot 551 \dots$	95.0	8.1	$5 \cdot 0$	48.7
	$1 \cdot 426 \dots$	88.8	$7 \cdot 4$	$11 \cdot 2$	$32 \cdot 2$
3.	$1 \cdot 380 \dots$	$74 \cdot 4$	$6 \cdot 1$	$25 \cdot 6$	$22 \cdot 4$
4.	$1 \cdot 325 \dots$	$34 \cdot 3$	$3 \cdot 7$	$65 \cdot 7$	$13 \cdot 9$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. C	dr. unde	r 1·375				%	vield	71.7 9	% ash	$5 \cdot 9$
6.	Bone coa	1, Sp. C	dr. 1.37	5 to 1 · 5	$5 \dots \dots$, çç	- 66	23.3 '	6 66	14.8
7.	Useful co	al—sur	n of (5)	and (6)				66	66	95.0 '	66.	$8 \cdot 1$
8.	Refuse, S	Sp. Gr.	over $1 \cdot 3$	55				66	6.6	5.0 "	666	$50 \cdot 2$
9.	Assay of	origina	l sample	raw co	al as sen	t to chem	ist				66	$10 \cdot 5$
10.	66	66	66 -	66	66	66	,			% SI	alphur	$0 \cdot 9$
11.	"	66	66	66	66							
12.	Assay of	mixed a	rood and	d bone of	coal (5) a	nd (6)				66	66	

Remarks.—This coal has high innate ash for the district and a large proportion of bone coal, carrying moderate ash. The refuse is small in amount and low in ash. The coal could not be commercially improved by washing.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{l} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM.} \end{array}$	% of whole sample.	% Ash in size.
13.				•	
14.	• • • •				• • • •
15.					
16.					
17.	• • • •	• • • •			
	• • • •				
18.					

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between ½" and ½" Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal	as not washe	ed.				

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coalv Washed coalv	vt. in	lbs.	 % as	h	% su	lphur	
	T) (
28. 29.	Other products	"	"	 "		44	66	
30.	Loss in %							

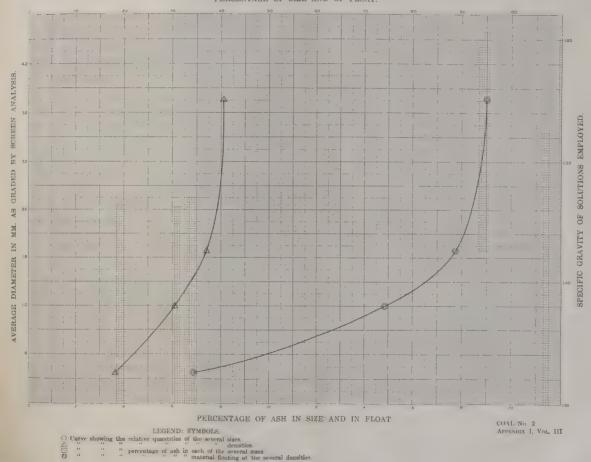
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—It was not considered necessary to wash this sample.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.





COAL.-No. 8.

Locality.—Westville, Pictou county, N.S.

Colliery.—Acadia Coal Co., Acadia colliery, Main seam.

Sample.—Seventy-five bags from II level 5,000 feet south. The sample was lump coal which had been cleaned on a 1" screen and then hand picked. Sampled March 28, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	. %	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 553 \dots$	$94 \cdot 4$	$6\cdot7$	$5 \cdot 6$	48.5
	$1 \cdot 426 \dots$	$86 \cdot 8$	$5 \cdot 5$	$13 \cdot 2$	$34 \cdot 7$
3.	$1 \cdot 380 \dots$	$80 \cdot 3$	$4 \cdot 1$	$19 \cdot 7$	$26 \cdot 2$
4.	$1 \cdot 325 \dots \dots$	$58 \cdot 2$	$2 \cdot 6$	41.8	$17 \cdot 6$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	al, Sp. C	3r. und 6	$ m er~1\cdot 378$	5			. %	yield	79.4	% ash	$4 \cdot 0$
6.	Bone co	al, Sp. C	$4r. \ 1 \cdot 37$	5 to 1.	$55\ldots\ldots$. 66	"	14.9	<i>((((((((((</i>	$21 \cdot 1$
7.	Useful c	oal—sur	n of (5)	and (6	6)			. 66	66	94.3 4	6 66	$6 \cdot 7$
8.	Refuse,	Sp. Gr.	over 1.	$55\ldots$. "	66	5.7 6	6 66	$45 \cdot 3$
9.	Assav of	f original	l sample	e raw c	oal as ser	nt to chen	$\operatorname{nist}\dots$				6 66	$9 \cdot 2$
10.	66	ii .	"	66	66	66				% s	ulphur	$0 \cdot 9$
11.	6.6	"	66	66	66							
12.	Assay of	f mixed	good an	d bone	coal (5)	and (6)					66	

Remarks.—This coal carries a comparatively small proportion of innate ash and the bone coal is moderately low, both in quantity and ash. The refuse is low in ash and the coal would be very little improved by washing, which is out of the question from the commercial point of view.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	$% \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} $ of whole sample.	% Ash in size.
13.				*	
		* * * *	* * * *		* * * *
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					• • • •
18.					

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Ash. Total wt. $\%$	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ lbs.	Ash.
19. Original coal	was not washed.				

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Original coal. Washed coal. Refuse. Other products Loss.	wt. in	lbs.	 % 	ash "" ""	 % s	ulphur " "	
29. 30	Loss in %	••	••	 				

TABLE E.

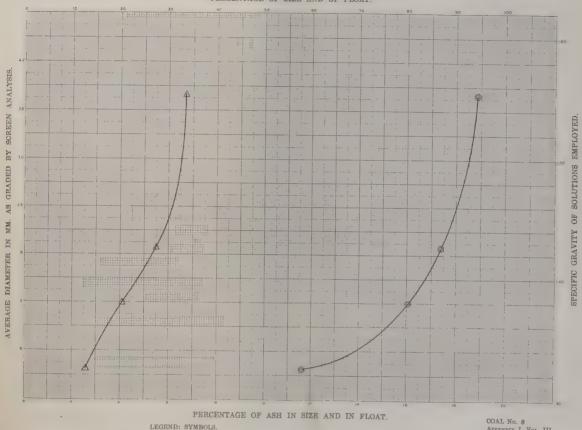
Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to standard	
32.	Reduction in ash%	 11 16	
22	" sulphur%	 	
34	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%		
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%		
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%		
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal		
38.	" washed. "		
39.	Calorific value of original coal		
40.	washed "		

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—It was not considered necessary to wash this sample.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

percentage of ash in each of the several sises.
""" "material floating at the several densities.

APPENDIX I, VOL. III



COAL.-No. 3.

Locality.—Westville, Pictou county, N.S.

Colliery.—Intercolonial Coal Company, Drummond colliery, Main seam.

Sample.—The sample, of approximately nine tons, was taken from the main seam, at the 6,400 ft. and 6,860 ft. levels, about 3,000 feet to the left of the slope, the inclination of the seam at that point being about 16°. The sample consisted of lump coal, prepared under the ordinary shipping conditions of the colliery; that is to say, screening over 1" and then hand picking on a belt. Sampled March 27, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	1.55	$89 \cdot 4$	$9 \cdot 8$	$10 \cdot 6$	$50 \cdot 8$
2.	$1 \cdot 45 \dots \dots$	$81 \cdot 0$	$8 \cdot 4$	$19 \cdot 0$	$40 \cdot 2$
3.	1.38	$77 \cdot 1$	$7 \cdot 3$	$22 \cdot 9$	$34 \cdot 6$
4.	$1 \cdot 32 \dots \dots$	$58 \cdot 3$	$6\cdot 2$	$41 \cdot 6$	$25 \cdot 8$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	al, Sp. C	ar. unde	er 1 · 37	5		(% yie	ld	77.0 %	ash	$7 \cdot 3$
6.	Bone co	al. Sp. C	$4r. 1 \cdot 37$	5 to 1.	55					$12 \cdot 0^{-6}$	66	$24 \cdot 6$
7.	Useful c	oal—sur	n of (5)	and (6)			66 6	6	89.0 '	6 66	$9 \cdot 7$
8.	Refuse.	Sp. Gr.	over $1 \cdot \cdot$	55				66 61		$11 \cdot 0$ '	6 66	$50 \cdot 8$
9.	Assav o	f origina	l sample	e raw co	oal as sen	it to chemi	is ${ m t}$.				6.6	$14 \cdot 5$
10.	66	6.6	66	66	66	"				% sı	ılphur	$2 \cdot 5$
11.	66	66	6.6	6.6	6.6	"				Fuel	Ratio	$2 \cdot 46$
12.	Assay of	f mixed	good an	d bone	coal (5)	and (6)				66	66	

Remarks.—This coal has a high proportion of innate ash, a moderate proportion of average bone coal, and a somewhat lower proportion than usual of light bone coal, low in ash. The refuse is moderate and rather high in ash. The ash, therefore, can not be greatly reduced by washing, but the sulphur, which is largely in the form of heavy material, is very considerably lowered.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1\cdot 20$	0.64	0.92		
16.	0.64	0.30	0.47		
17.	0.30	0.173	0.24		
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086		
	0 110	0.000	0.000		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made of this coal.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
19.	Original coal	2809	$16 \cdot 5$	1419	$13 \cdot 0$		
20.	Washed coal	2467	11.8	1043	$9 \cdot 7$		
21.	Refuse—coarse						
22.	Hutch product						
23.	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25	Original coal	rt. in	lbs.	4228	%	ash	$14 \cdot 5$	% sulp	hur	$2 \cdot 5$
26	Washed coal	66	66	3469	66	66	11.3	"	6	1.3
20.	Defuse	66	66	506	66	44	36.0	66 6	6	
27.	Other products.	66	66	126	66	66	30 0	66 6	4	
28.	Other products	6.6	66	127	66	66		66	16	
29.	Loss			121						
30.	Loss in $\%$ 3.0.									

TABLE E.

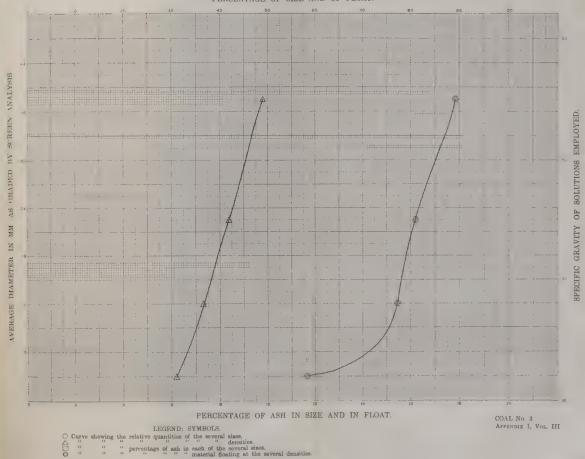
Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %	$82 \cdot 0$	Ratio t	o standard	$92 \cdot 1$
Reduction in ash	$22 \cdot 1$	66	66	$85 \cdot 8$
" " sulphur	$48 \cdot 0$	66	66 ==	$85 \cdot 7$
Increase in calorific value—calorimeter	$4 \cdot 6$			
Increase in evaporation under boiler%	$8 \cdot 3$			
Decrease in clinker under boiler%	$35 \cdot 3$			
Fuel ratio of original coal	$2 \cdot 46$			
" washed "	$2 \cdot 50$			
Calorific value of original coal	7200			
" washed "	7530			
	Reduction in ash	Reduction in ash% $22 \cdot 1$ "" sulphur% $48 \cdot 0$ Increase in calorific value—calorimeter% $4 \cdot 6$ Increase in evaporation under boiler% $8 \cdot 3$ Decrease in clinker under boiler% $35 \cdot 3$ Fuel ratio of original coal $2 \cdot 46$ "" washed $2 \cdot 50$ Calorific value of original coal 7200	Reduction in ash	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The results of the washing trial check very well with the specific gravity tests, although the recovery of washed coal is smaller in quantity and the refuse contains more good coal than would be the case in large commercial operations. Owing to the large proportion of bone, it is impossible to make a very clean coal without great loss. A moderate degree of washing, however, greatly improves the material in respect of sulphur. It is probable, therefore, that washing, while justifiable as a preparation for cooking, will never be warranted for fuel purposes alone.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.





SPRINGHILL COAL FIELD.

CUMBERLAND CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

○ Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.
△ " " densities.
□ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
⊚ " " material floating at the several densities.

The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—



COAL.—No. 5.

Locality.—Springhill, Cumberland county, N.S.

Colliery.—Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., No. 2 colliery.

Sample.—Eleven tons taken from one hundred feet on each side of the slope at the 3,800 ft. level. The sample consists of lump coal which had been cleaned by passing over a $\frac{3}{4}$ " screen, and by hand picking. Sampled April 1, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 52 \dots \dots$	91.0	$5 \cdot 7$	$9 \cdot 0$	41.8
	1.44	$86 \cdot 7$	$5 \cdot 2$	$13 \cdot 3$	33.8
3.	$1 \cdot 375 \dots \dots$	$81 \cdot 0$	$5 \cdot 1$	19.0	$\begin{array}{c} 29\cdot 0 \\ 16\cdot 0 \end{array}$
4.	1.310	$55 \cdot 0$	$3 \cdot 4$	$45 \cdot 0$	10.0

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al. Sp. C	ar. unde	r 1·375				% yield	81.0 % ash 10.5 " " 91.5 " "	$5 \cdot 1$
6	Bone cos	I Sp. C	r. 1.37	5 to 1 · 8	55			66_ 66	10.5 " "	$14 \cdot 7$
7	Useful co	nal—siii	n of (5)	and (6)			66 66	91.5 " "	$6 \cdot 1$
Ω	Datasa	2m (m	OTTON 1.	55					0.19	41 10
0.	Aggar of	opicino	Lannl	o row co	val as sei	at to chem	nist			$9 \cdot 2$
10	Assay of	origina	ı sampı	66	16 SCI	66			\dots " " " \dots " sulphu	r 1.6
10.	"	66	66	66	66	66	* * * *		Fuel Rati	1.81
11.	A	. 1		J h ama	0001 (5)	(a) band			I del Itali	
12.	Assay of	mixed	good an	a bone	coar (a) s	and (0)				

Remarks.—This coal has a moderate proportion of innate ash and but small proportions of refuse and bone coal, both of them comparatively low in ash. It is not well suited for washing, either for the reduction of ash or sulphur.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	3.16	$4 \cdot 75$		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	$0 \cdot 92$		
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$		
17.	$0 \cdot 30$	$0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$		
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes.)

		Sizes		Sizes			
		between		between		Sizes	
	Original coal and	$1^{\prime\prime}$ and		$\frac{1}{2}$ " and		$\mathbf{u}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{d}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{r}$	
	its products.	$\frac{1}{2}^{\prime\prime}$.	Ash.	1//	Ash.	<u>1</u> //	Ash.
		Total wt.	%	Total wt.	%	Total wt.	%
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	
	Original coal	3100	$9 \cdot 8$	1575	$8 \cdot 6$	472	$8 \cdot 4$
20.	Washed coal	2749	$7 \cdot 1$	1473	$6 \cdot 2$	216	$5 \cdot 6$
21.	Refuse—coarse						
22.	Hutch product						
	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	5419	%	ash	$9 \cdot 2$	% s	ulphur	1	. 6
26.	Washed coal	66	"	4432	66	66	$7 \cdot 1$	11	*66	1	.4
27.	Refuse	66	66	563	44	6.6	31.5	"	66		
28.	Other products	"	66	59	44	66		66	66		
29.	Loss	66	6.6	95	66	6.6		66	"		
	Loss in $\%$ 1.8.										

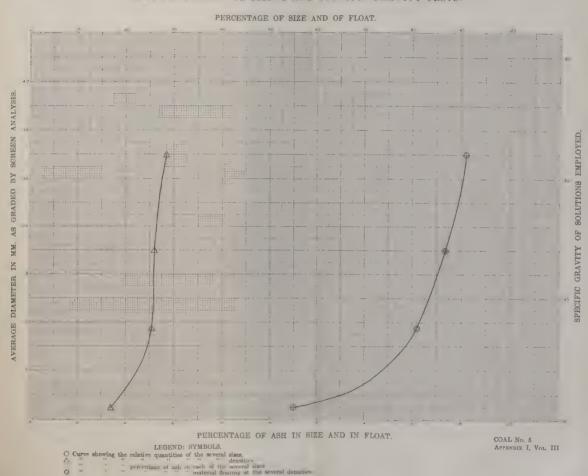
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	81.6	Ratio	to standard	89.2
	Reduction in ash%	$22 \cdot 8$	6.6	66	$85 \cdot 9$
33.	" sulphur	$12 \cdot 5$	66	- "	$66 \cdot 6$
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%	$3 \cdot 7$			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler	$12 \cdot 7$			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%	$37 \cdot 8$			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	1.81			
38.	" " washed "	1.81			
39.	Calorific value of original coal	7430			
40.	" washed "	7700			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The procedure in washing was normal and the results of the washing compare very well with those of the specific gravity determinations, although the recovery is lower and the refuse contains more fuel than would be the case in a commercial operation. The improvement due to washing is considerable, both as regards ash and sulphur, but it is improbable that washing would be commercially justifiable, as the coal is sufficiently good in the raw state.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS





COAL.-No. 6.

Locality.—Springhill, Cumberland county, N.S.

Colliery.—Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., No. 3.

Sample.—Ten and a half tons were taken from three different levels, about three and a half tons coming from each of the following named localities: (a) 2,600 ft. level, about 3,500 feet west; (b) 3,200 ft. level, about 3,500 feet west; (c) 3,800 ft. level, both east and west. The sample was of lump coal, which had been cleaned by passing over a $\frac{3}{4}$ " screen, and then by hand picking. Sampled April 1, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
of solution. 1. 1.540	$89 \cdot 7$ $83 \cdot 9$	$7 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 0$	$10\overset{\circ}{\cdot}3$ $16\cdot1$	$48 \cdot 2$ $41 \cdot 4$
3. 1·390	$81 \cdot 5$ $59 \cdot 0$	$egin{array}{c} 5\cdot 7 \ 4\cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$35 \cdot 6$ $20 \cdot 0$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

ĸ	Good oos	I Sn G	r unde	r 1.375				% yield	80·0 % ash 10·0 " "	$5 \cdot 4$
υ.	Dood Co	ir, op. C	1 07	7 4 - 1 E	E				10.0 " "	19.0
6.	Bone coa	и, Sp. 6	r. 1.37	o to 1.0	3			11 11	90·0 " " 10·0 " " % sulphu	7.1
7	Useful co	al—sur	n of (5)	and (6)				••	90.0	1.1
	D C	7 0	1	55				66 66	10.0 " "	$48 \cdot 5$
8.	Refuse,	sp. Gr.	over 1	99					11 11	11.5
9.	Assav of	origina	\mathbf{I} sample	e raw co	al as sent	t to cnemi	st		~ 1.1	11.0
10	66	"	66	66	66	66			% sulphu	r 1.8
10.			,,		44	66	• • • •		Fuel Rati	0 1.64
11.	66	6.6	• •	••					I'del Itali	0 1 01
12.	Assay of	mixed	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	$\operatorname{nd}(6)\dots$				

Remarks.—This coal has a higher proportion of innate ash than the other sample from the same locality. It also contains a larger proportion of refuse. It is, therefore, more suitable for washing, although the sulphur would not be largely reduced.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size.
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92		
16.	0.64	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$		
17.	0.30	0.173	$0 \cdot 24$		
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between ½" and ½" Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
19. 20. 21.	Original coal Washed coal	3481 3105	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 15 \end{array}$	1675 1269	$\substack{10 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 8}$	502 561	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
	Refuse—coarse Hutch product				• • • •		
24.	Jig slimes Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. i	n lhs	5658	0%	ash	11.5	Of culphun	1.0
∠/U•	washed coal	* * *		4035	6.6	6.6	$Q \cdot Q$	66 66	1 8
27.	RefuseOther products.	66	66	410	66	66	45.0	"	1.9
28.	Other products.	66	66	105	66	66	0.4	66 66	• • • •
29.	Loss	66	"	100	66	6.6	9.4	66 66	
30.	Loss in $\%$ 1.9.			100					

TABLE E.

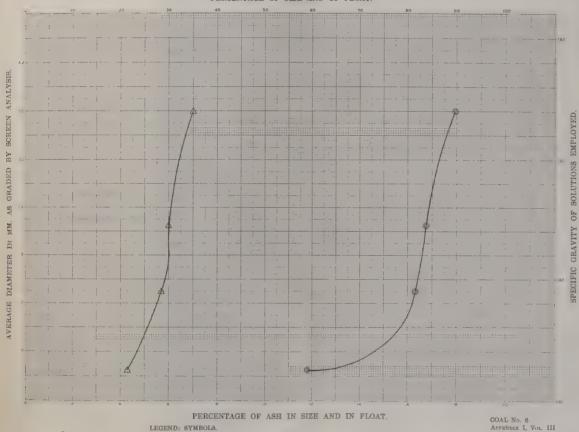
Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	87.0	Ratio t	o standar	d 06.7
04.	Reduction in ash	27.8	16	o stantai	$85 \cdot 5$
33.	" sulphur	16.7	"	"	$100 \cdot 0$
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter.	4.4			100.0
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler . 07	22.1			
30.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	36.4			
31.	Fuel ratio of original coal	1.64			
38.	washed "	1.67			
39.	Calorific value of original coal.	7220			
40.	" washed "	7540			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The procedure in washing was normal, and the results compare very well with the specific gravity determinations, although the recovery is lower, and the refuse contains more good coal than would be the case in a commercial operation. The improvement in the steaming quality of the coal, due to washing, is very considerable, being, in fact, more marked than in the case of any other coal from the district. It is questionable, however, whether even this improvement would justify washing for fuel purposes alone. It would, however, probably be commercially justifiable to screen and wash the coal if it were to be used for coke.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.

" material floating at the several densities.

400



JOGGINS-CHIGNECTO COAL FIELD.

CUMBERLAND CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:—

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

○ Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

□ "" " densities.
□ "" " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
□ "" " material floating at the several densities.

The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—

63



COAL.-No. 7.

Locality.—Chignecto, Cumberland county, N.S.

Colliery.—Maritime Coal, Railway, and Power Co., Chignecto colliery.

Sample.—The sample of about six tons is said to have come from the 1,300 ft. level, but, as has been stated elsewhere, the representative of the Department was not present at the time the sample was taken. Sampled April 1, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

of s 1. 1.520 2. 1.423	olution. 5 5	Float $\frac{\%}{84 \cdot 7}$ $70 \cdot 2$ $64 \cdot 5$	Ash in Float	Sink % 15.3 29.8 35.5	Ash in Sink % 40.0 27.8 23.3
	5	$31 \cdot 5$	$4 \cdot 0$	$68 \cdot 5$	$15 \cdot 0$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

cnei	mists	results.					- 4		01 7 01	7	F 4
=	Cood	ool Sn (tr unde	r 1.375			$\sim \%$	yield	61.5 %	ash	$9 \cdot 4$
ο.	Good	oar, Sp. C	II. UIKK	71.1 5		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	166	66	27.5 "	66	$12 \cdot 9$
6.	Bone c	oal, Sp. C	ir. 1.3/	9 to 1.9	99	to chemist		66	80.0 4	66 -	7.5
7.	Useful	coal—sur	n of (5)	and (6)					44 0 ((6.6	40 0
0	Pofuso	Sn Gr	over 1.	55				**	11.0		40.0
0,	Treruse	, bp. di.	Lacmont	2 20 11 10	al ag gant	to chemist				6.6	$13 \cdot 3$
9.	Assay	oi origina	ı sampı	eraw co	ial as sell	t to chemist			07, 811	hhur	6.4
10.	66	6.6	6.6	• • •	••				/0 Bu.	Datia	1 11
- 4	11	66	6.6	6.6	6.0	**			I uci	Luauso	* * *
11.	A	boring 2-	mand on	d hone	oogl (5) 9	and (6)				6.6	
12.	Assay	or mixed	good an	id boile	(Uai (U) C	(0)					

Remarks.—This coal contains a moderately high proportion of innate ash, a large proportion of bone coal rather low in ash, and a considerable proportion of refuse containing so little ash as to approximate a very poor grade of bone coal. The coal is also unusually high in sulphur, which is chiefly innate. The ash may be considerably reduced by washing, but the sulphur cannot be materially lowered.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{l} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM.} \end{array}$	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	1.20	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92		
16.	0.64	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$		
17.	0.30	$0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$		
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ lbs.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal	1625		1117	$10 \cdot 5$	293	$12 \cdot 7$
20.	Washed coal	1520	9.0	1196*	8.7	200	
	Refuse—coarse	1304	,				
	Hutch product.					• • • •	
	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	5734	% ash	13.3 % s	ulphur	$6 \cdot 4$
26.	Washed coal	66	66	4956		9.1 "	6.6	$6 \cdot 2$
27	Refuse	66	66	555	66 66	$31 \cdot 0$ "	6.6	
28	Other products	66	66	77	66 66	11.0 "	66	
29.	Loss	66	66	146			66	
	Loss in $\%$ 2.5.							

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

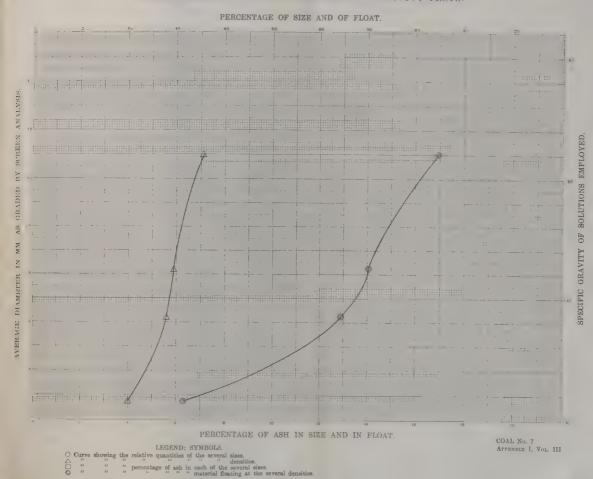
31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	$87 \cdot 0$	Ratio to	standard	$97 \cdot 8$
32.	Reduction in ash%	$31 \cdot 5$	6.6	66	$82 \cdot 5$
33.	" " sulphur	$3 \cdot 1$	"	44	$20 \cdot 0$
	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %				
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler	$11 \cdot 2$			
	Decrease in clinker under boiler				
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	1.11			
38.	" " washed "	$1 \cdot 20$			
	Calorific value of original coal				
40.					

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The procedure adopted in washing this coal differed from the standard, as it was deemed desirable to compare two different methods. A portion of the coal was all crushed to pass $\frac{1}{2}$ ", and was then sized into three lots— $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{8}$ ", and $\frac{1}{8}$ " to 0, and each size washed separately. The second portion of the sample was washed in the ordinary manner. The results reported above were obtained by combining the products of both experiments.

The result of the washing trials compares fairly well with those from the specific gravity tests, but in the case of this particular coal it is evident that maximum density adopted as a standard (namely 1.55) is too low, as the material sinking at that point contains less ash than with other eastern coals.

The possible reduction of ash and sulphur, even under ideal circumstances, is, however, small, and it is improbable that washing will be commercially justifiable.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.





COAL.—No. 9.

Locality.—River Hebert, Cumberland county, N.S.

Colliery.—Minudie Coal Co., Minudie colliery.

Sample.—Six and a quarter tons were taken in approximately equal quantities from the 500, 800, 1,000, and 1,200 ft. levels, on both sides of the slope. The sample was of lump coal which had been passed over a $\frac{3}{4}$ " screen and then hand picked. Sampled April 2, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 52 \cdot \dots $	$75\overline{\cdot}5$	5.8	24.5	43.0
	$1 \cdot 42 \dots \dots$	$67 \cdot 4$	$5 \cdot 3$	$32 \cdot 6$	$37 \cdot 5$
	$1 \cdot 375 \dots \dots$	$57 \cdot 2$	$4 \cdot 6$	$42 \cdot 8$	
	$1 \cdot 315 \dots$	$45 \cdot 3$	$3 \cdot 5$	$54 \cdot 6$	

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good coal, S	sp. Gr. und	$ler 1 \cdot 375$			0	% yield	57.2 %	ash	$4 \cdot 6$
6.	Bone coal, S	p. Gr. 1·3	75 to 1.5	55			~ · · ·	19.1 "	66	$9 \cdot 7$
7.	Useful coal—	-sum of (5)) and (6)				66 66	76.3 "	66	$5 \cdot 9$
8.	Refuse, Sp. Assay of original	Gr. over 1	55				"	23.7 "	66	$45 \cdot 0$
9.	Assay of original	ginal samp	le raw co	al as sen	t to chemis	t			"	$15 \cdot 5$
10.	"		66	66	66			% su	lphur	$6 \cdot 7$
11.	66 66	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	66	66	66			Fuel :	Ratio	1.37
12.	Assay of mix	xed good a	nd bone	coal (5) a	and (6)				66	

Remarks.—This coal has a medium proportion of innate ash and a large proportion of bone and refuse, both low in ash. The coal is a difficult one to wash, owing to its physical character, but under careful treatment it should be considerably improved as regards ash. The sulphur is largely innate and cannot be materially reduced.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

10	Maximum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{c} ext{Minimum} \ ext{Screen MM}. \end{array}$	$egin{array}{l} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM.} \end{array}$	% of whole sample	% Ash in size.
13. 14.	$6 \cdot 34$ $3 \cdot 16$	$3 \cdot 16$ $1 \cdot 20$	$4 \cdot 75$ $2 \cdot 18$		
15. 16.	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 64 \end{array} $	0.64	$0.\overline{92}$		
17.	0.30	$0.30 \\ 0.173$	$0 \cdot 47$ $0 \cdot 24$		
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt.	Ash. %	between '' and '' Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ lbs.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal	$43 \cdot 25$	$19 \cdot 0*$	$16 \cdot 26$	$15 \cdot 2*$		
20.	Washed coal	$37 \cdot 27$	$12 \cdot 8$	$12 \cdot 08$	$10 \cdot 0$		
21.	Refuse—coarse						
22.	Hutch product						
23.	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

05	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	5951	%	ash	$15 \cdot 5$	% sulphur	$6 \cdot 7$
40.	Oliginal coal	66	66	4025	66	66	11.0	66 66	6.3
26.	Washed coal	66	66	7200	66	66	10.5	66 66	0 0
27.	RefuseOther products	.,		130	//	11	49.0	66 66	
28	Other products	6.6	* *	120	• •	• •	20.7		
20.	Control Contro	66	66	166	66	"		"	
				100					
30.	Loss in $\sqrt[9]{2.8}$.								

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

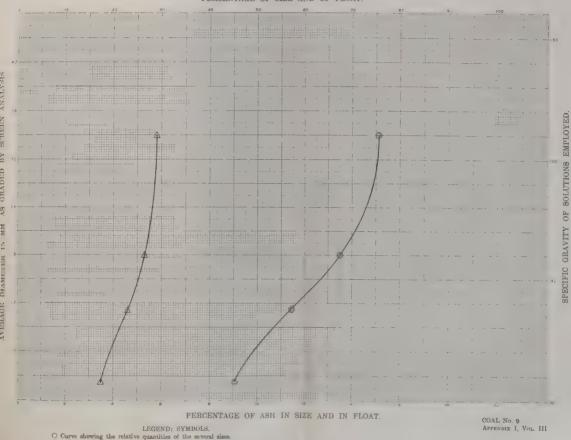
21	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	$79 \cdot 4$	Ratio t	o standard	104.1
OI.	Trecovery of Washed Court, 1222	20.0	66	66	$53 \cdot 7$
32.	Reduction in ash%	29.0			
33	" sulphur	$0 \cdot 0$	6.6	66	$14 \cdot 3$
24	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%	$6 \cdot 5$			
04.	Therease in calorine value	0.9			
35	Increase in evaporation under boiler%	9.0			
00.	Di la condenda de la cilen	$3 \cdot 6$			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%				
07	Fuel ratio of original coal	1.37			
31.	ruel ratio of original coal	1 00			
28	" " washed "	1.38			
00.	William I	6570			
39.	Calorific value of original coal				
	" washed "	7000			
40	wasned	1000			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This coal was the first one washed in the regular series, and for this reason, as well as because of its extremely difficult character, the main test was preceded by a preliminary run, the two being carried out under somewhat different conditions. In the preliminary tests, the coal was crushed to 1" and made into three sizes, of which the large and medium only were washed, the fines being discarded. In the second test, the coal was also crushed to 1", but only two sizes were made—coarse and fine, both being washed. The washed coal from both tests was mixed for analysis and the results published above are made up from the combined products. The result of the washing does not compare at all favourably with the results of the specific gravity tests, owing to the fact that the impurities in this coal are distributed in numerous, very thin streaks, so that it is scarcely possible to find any lumps of really clean coal. The washing was necessarily done of comparatively coarse material; that is to say, from 1", whereas the specific gravity tests were made with a coal which had been all crushed to very fine powder.

If the coal were suitable for coking, it could, of course, be crushed fine before washing, and thus a much greater improvement could be effected, but the high proportion of organic sulphur renders coking out of the question, and washing merely for fuel purposes does not seem to be justifiable.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS





percentage of ash in each of the several sises.
" " amaterial floating at the several densities.



COAL.-No. 10.

Locality.—Joggins, Cumberland county, N.S.

Colliery.—Canada Coal and Railway Co., Joggins colliery, Joggins mine.

Sample.—About six tons were taken from the 3,100 ft. level, both east and west of the main slope. The sample consisted of lump coal which had been passed over a $\frac{3}{4}$ " screen and then hand picked. Sampled April 3, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 550 \dots$	$78 \cdot 5$	7.8	21.5	53.0
2.	$1 \cdot 435 \dots \dots$	$72 \cdot 0$	$7 \cdot 2$	$28 \cdot 0$	$42 \cdot 9$
3.	$1 \cdot 360 \dots$	$57 \cdot 0$	$5 \cdot 6$	$43 \cdot 0$	
4.	1.325	$28 \cdot 0$	$5 \cdot 5$	$72 \cdot 0$	$22 \cdot 9$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. G	r. unde	r 1·375	,)			%	yield	$61 \cdot 5$	% ash	$6 \cdot 4$
6.	Bone coa	d, Sp. G	r. 1·37	5 to 1 · 8	55			66	66	$17 \cdot 0$	66 66	$13 \cdot 0$
7	Heeful co	19 — SIIM	1 of (5)	and (6))			6.6	6.6	78.5	66 66	$7 \cdot 8$
8.	Refuse, S	Sp. Gr. o	over 1.5	$55 \dots$				66	66	$21 \cdot 5$	66 66	$53 \cdot 0$
9.	Assay of	original	sample	raw co	oal as sent	to chemis	st					$18 \cdot 6$
10.	"	"	66 ~	66	6.6	66				%	sulphur	$5 \cdot 4$
11.	66	66	66	66	66	66				Éue	el Ŕatic	$1 \cdot 22$
12.	Assay of	mixed g	good and	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)						

Remarks.—This coal has a high proportion of innate ash, a medium proportion of bone, rather low in ash, and a large proportion of refuse. It is somewhat difficult coal to wash, but by suitable treatment the ash can be considerably reduced and the sulphur somewhat lowered.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

% Ash in size.

Remarks.—No complete series of screen analyses was made, but enough work was done to show that the refuse is softer than the coal, and that the screenings are, therefore, high in ash.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and \frac{1}{2}" Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal	3360	$15 \cdot 8$	1340	$15 \cdot 3$	500	20.7
20.	Washed coal	2717	$11 \cdot 1$	986	$8 \cdot 6$	390	$10 \cdot 5$
21.	Refuse—coarse						
22.	Hutch product						
23.	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	5200 % asl	18.6 % s	ulphur $5 \cdot 4$
0.0	TIV Lead cool	• • •		41143	1111-5	4.0
26.	Refuse	"	"	000 ((((16 0 11	"
	D. f			42.3	44-53-53	
റെ	()then anodurate			COLI	11111	
20.	Loss	66	"	64 " "	66	"
				O.L		
30.	Loss in $\%$ 1·2.					

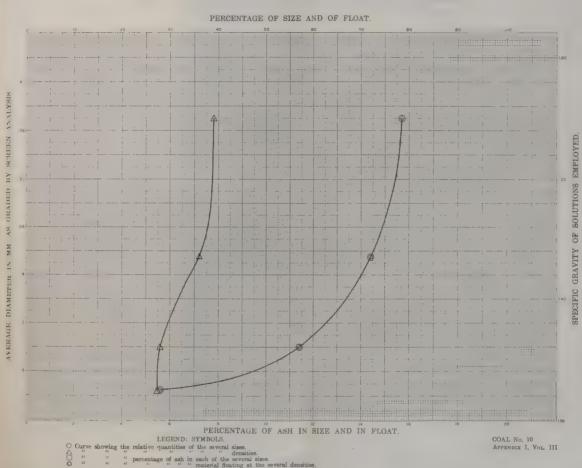
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %	78.7 R	Ratio to	standard	$100 \cdot 2$
32	Reduction in ash%	$44 \cdot 6$	**	• •	$75 \cdot 7$
33	" " sulphur	$11 \cdot 2$	66	66	$46 \cdot 1$
34	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%	9.9			
35	Increase in evaporation under boiler	10.8			
36	Decrease in clinker under boiler	$53 \cdot 6$			
37	Fuel ratio of original coal	$1 \cdot 22$			
28	" washed "	1.38			
20	Calorific value of original coal	6440			
40.	1. 1 1//	7080			
40.	Wantor				

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The procedure adopted in washing was normal, except that the finest size was jigged on a bed of refuse from the screened size. The results of the washing compare fairly well with those of the specific gravity tests, although the recovery of washed coal is less and the refuse contains less ash than would be the case in a continuous commercial operation. Attention should be called to the distribution of ash in this coal, the smaller sizes showing a very high ash content. The coal is unsuitable for the manufacture of coke, owing to its high organic sulphur, which cannot be removed by washing, and although its steaming qualities are improved, and the proportion of ash and clinker greatly reduced, it is improbable that there is commercial justification for washing. It is, however, quite possible that the screenings from this coal might be washed with advantage.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.





GRAND LAKE COAL FIELD.

QUEENS CO., NEW BRUNSWICK.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:—

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

- O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

 △ "" densities.
 □ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.

 ™ " material floating at the several densities.
- The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—



COAL.-No. 11.

Locality.—Minto, N.B.

Colliery.—King's mine.

Sample.—A sample of about eleven tons which consisted of lump coal, was taken from different parts of the mine. It was cleaned by passing over a $\frac{3}{4}$ " screen, and was roughly hand picked during loading. April 8, 1907.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 530 \dots$	$75 \cdot 0$	6.8	$25 \cdot 0$	$36 \cdot 9$
2.	$1 \cdot 430 \dots$	$65 \cdot 7$	5:9	$34 \cdot 3$	
3.	1.370	$55 \cdot 7$	$4 \cdot 3$	$44 \cdot 3$	$27 \cdot 3$
4.	1.310	$43 \cdot 5$	$3 \cdot 7$	$56 \cdot 5$	$22 \cdot 5$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. C	ir. unde	$r \ 1.375$			(% у	rield	56.8 %	ash	$4 \cdot 4$
6.	Bone coa	d, Sp. G	r. 1·37	5 to 1.5	$5 \dots \dots$			66	66	19.2 "	66	$15 \cdot 1$
7.	Useful co	oál—sun	a of (5)	and (6))			66	66	76.0 "	6.6	$6 \cdot 9$
8	Refuse S	Sp. Gr.	over 1.	55				66	66	24.0 "	66	38.6
9.	Assav of	original	l sample	e raw co	oal as sen	t to chemis	i				66	$14 \cdot 4$
10.	6.6	* *	**	* *	**	• •				% sul	phur	5.8
11.	66	"	66	66	"					Fuel		
12.	Assay of	mixed g	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)					66	

Remarks.—This coal has a moderate proportion of innate ash, and a large proportion of bone and refuse, both low in ash. Washing will not improve it much, unless a very considerable proportion of the material is wasted as refuse. The sulphur is not materially reduced by washing.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	4.75		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1\cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92		
16.	0.64	0.30	0.47		
17.	0.30	0.173	0.24		
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Ash. Total wt. %		Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.			
19.	Original coal	4258	$13 \cdot 9$	1357	$13 \cdot 2$			
	Washed coal	3590	$10 \cdot 2$	1034	8.0			
	Refuse—coarse							
22.	Hutch product							
23.	Jig slimes							
24.	Table slimes							

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

20.	Original coal	6.6	6.6	4624 "	66	0.4 0	-66	4.0
27.	Refuse	66	"	862 "	"	38.8 "		1.0
28.	Other products	66	66	40 "	66	15.2 6	66	
29.	Loss	66	6.6	89 "	66	10 0	66	
30.	Loss in % 1·6.			00				

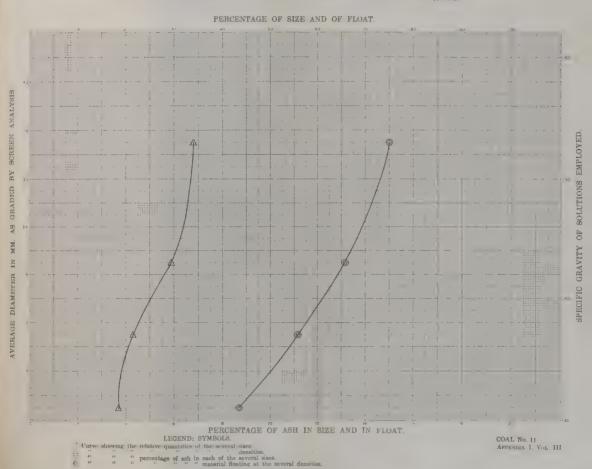
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %	82.4 1	Ratio t	a standard	107.1
04.	Reduction in ash	34.7	"	o standard	73.4
ა ა.	sulphur	15.5	"	66	59.2
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %	7.3			00.7
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler	13.7			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	18.3			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	1.66			
38.	washed "	1.66			
39.	Calorific value of original coal	7160			
40.	" washed "	7680			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The procedure in washing differed from the normal in that only two sizes were made; i.e., over and under $\frac{1}{2}$ ", but the results of the trials agreed fairly well with those of the specific gravity tests. The coal is extremely compact and hard, and quite different in character from the other eastern coals, and it is doubtful whether the standard adopted for refuse is quite suitable in this case, as the ash in the material sinking at 1.55 specific gravity is unusually low. It is improbable, however, that even a change in the standard would result in a commercially successful washing, as the coal is unsuitable for coking on account of its high organic sulphur, and the improvement in fuel values is scarcely enough to justify treatment.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.





ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN LIGNITE FIELDS. SOURIS-ESTEVAN FIELD, SASK.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:—

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

- Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.
 △ " " " densities.
 □ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
 ⊚ " " material floating at the several densities.
- The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—



COAL.-No. 40.

Locality.—Taylorton, Sask.

Colliery.—Western Dominion collieries.

Sample.—A sample of fifty sacks was taken from development work on July 11, 1908. An additional sample of seventy-five sacks was taken on August 23. The seam is very clean, and the coal is graded as domestic lump. Sampled July 11, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
			07	%	0/0
	of solution.	%	70	5.8	24.7
1.	$1 \cdot 540 \dots$	$94 \cdot 3$	$7 \cdot 2$	0 0	
	$1 \cdot 430 \dots$	21.8	$7 \cdot 0$	$78 \cdot 2$	$10 \cdot 5$
		$3 \cdot 4$		96.6	8.9
3.	1.380	9.4	0 0 0	100.0	8.2
4.	1.330			100.0	0.2

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists reports:—

5	Good coal, Sp. Gr. under 1·375	$% = \frac{1}{2} $ $% = $	
ο.	. Good coal, Sp. Cr. under 1 575.	16 16 7.2	
6.	Bone coal. Sp. Gr. 1.375 to 1.55		
7		7.2	
1.	. Userul coal—sum of (5) and (6)	" " 25.0	
8	Refuse Sp. Gr. over 1.55	20.0	
0.	toruse, sp. di di anno anno anno di ag cont to chamist	" " 8.1	
9.	. Assay of original sample raw coal as sent to chemist	1	
10	. Assay of original sample taw could as sold to see the see that the s	sulphur 0.0	
10.	" " " " " "	el Ratio 0.88	3
11.			A
10	Assay of mixed good and bone coal (5) and (6)	0.74	Ł
14.	. Assay of mixed good and bone coar (b) and (c)		

Remarks.—This sample is a heavy and homogeneous lignite, which would be but little improved by washing.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15. 16.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Maximun} \\ \text{Screen MM.} \\ 6 \cdot 34 \\ 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 64 \\ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{ll} { m Minimum} \\ { m Screen \ MM.} \\ 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 64 \\ 0 \cdot 30 \\ 0 \cdot 172 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} { m Mean} \\ { m MM.} \\ { m 4\cdot75} \\ { m 2\cdot18} \\ { m 0\cdot92} \\ { m 0\cdot47} \\ { m 0\cdot24} \end{array}$	% of whole sample 37.5 27.4 14.6 8.2	% Ash in size 6.5 7.2 6.4 6.4 7.5
17. 18.	$0.04 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.173$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.173 \\ 0.000 \end{array}$	0.24 0.086	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$7 \cdot 5$ $9 \cdot 0$

Remarks.—The coal is fairly homogeneous, but contains a small amount of weak refuse material. The coal itself is of medium strength when freshly mined, but gives up its water and crumbles if left for any length of time exposed to the air.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
20. 21.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes		was not			103.	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25. 26.	Original coal	vt. in	lbs.	 %	ash		%	sulphur	
27.	Refuse	66	66	 66	66	* * * 4	66	66	
28.	Other products	66	66	 66	66		66	66	
29.	Loss	66	66	 66	66		66	66	
30.	Loss in %								• • • •

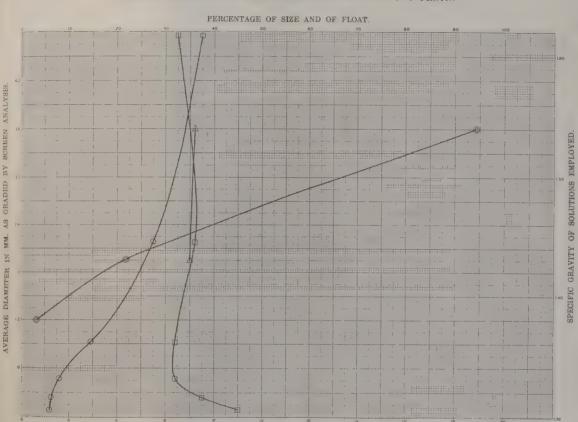
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Reduction in ash	Ratio to	atandard	
02.	recude the mash	ratio to	standard	
აა.	sulphur, 07	66	66	
34.	Increase in caloring value—calorimeter 07			• • • •
აე.	increase in evaporation under boiler 07			
o0.	Decrease in clinker under boiler of			
01.	ruel ratio of original coal			
აბ.	washed "			
39.	Calorific value of original coal			
4 0.	" washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—None of the lignites were washed.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS



PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sises.

" densities.
" densities.
" are percentage of ash in each of the several sises.
" are percentage of ash in each of the several sises.
" are percentage of ash in each of the several sises.

COAL No. 40 Appendix I, Vol. III



COAL.-No. 41.

Locality.—Estevan, Sask.

Colliery.—Eureka Coal and Brick Co.

Sample.—A sample of twenty-five sacks was taken from the cars as they were loaded. There is no equipment for screening, and the coal is a good quality of run of mine. Sampled July 11, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 520 \dots \dots$	48.0	8.0	$52 \cdot 0$	21.8
2.	$1 \cdot 410 \dots$	$16 \cdot 5$	$3 \cdot 0$	$83 \cdot 4$	$16 \cdot 8$
3.	1.370	$0 \cdot 0$		$100 \cdot 0$	$16 \cdot 3$
4.	$1 \cdot 320 \dots$	$0 \cdot 0$		$100 \cdot 0$	$16 \cdot 1$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. C	dr. unde	$er 1 \cdot 375$			 %:	yield		%	ash	
6.	Bone coa	al, Sp. C	r. 1·37	5.to 1.5	55		 66	66		66	66	
7.	Useful co	oal—sur	n of (5)	and (6)			 66	66		66	66	
8.	Refuse, S	Sp. Gr.	over 1.	55			 66	66		66	"	
9.	Assay of	origina	sample	e raw co	al as sen	t to chemis	 			66	"	16.8
10.	"	66	"	"	"	66	 		%	sul	phur	0.5
11.	66	46	6.6	66	66 "	66	 		Éu	iel I	Ratio	1.08
						and (6)						

Remarks.—This coal is of exceedingly high specific gravity, and is virtually all bone if classified by the same standards as bituminous coal. The amount of actual refuse is, however, very low, and washing would be quite useless.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximun Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	3.16	4.75	$56 \cdot 3$	11.4
14.	3.16	1.20	2.18	$23 \cdot 4$	$12 \cdot 4$
15.	1.20	0.64	0.92	$10\cdot 2$	$13 \cdot 2$
16.	0.64	0.30	0.47	4.6	14.4
17.	0.30	0.173	0.24	$2 \cdot 9$	$15 \cdot 7$
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086	$2 \cdot 6$	18.9

Remarks.—This lignite is reasonably strong when mined, and stands handling and shipment very well, but it crumbles to dust on prolonged exposure to the air, owing to the drying out of the moisture.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and ½" Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$	Ash.
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes	This lignite	e was no	ot washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	$. \mathrm{wt.} \mathrm{in}$	lbs.	 % 8	$ash \dots$	0/0	sulphur	
26.	Washed coal	66	66	"	66	"	66	
27.	Refuse	66	4.6	 66	"	66	46	
28.	Other products	"	"	 66	"	66	66	
29.	Loss	" "	"	 66	"	66	66	
30.	Loss in $\%$	•						
	,0							

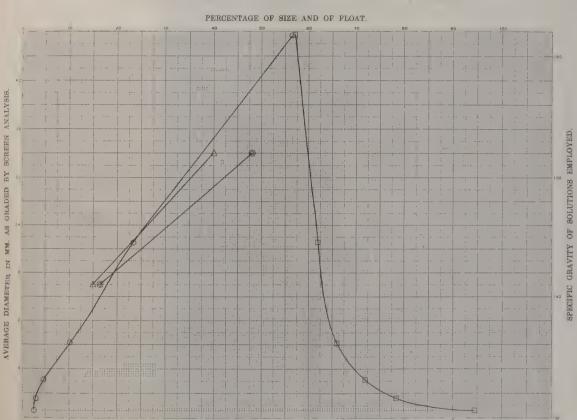
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31. 32.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone% Reduction in ash	 Ratio to	standard	
33	" " Sulphur " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	 66	66	
34	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%			
35	Increase in evaporation under boiler			
36	Decrease in clinker under boiler			
37	Fuel ratio of original coal.			
90	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "			
20.	" " washed "			
40	Calorific value of original coal			
4U.	" washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—None of the lignites were washed.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.



PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.

COAL No. 41 APPENDIX 1, VOL. III LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
" " " material floating at the several densities.



EDMONTON FIELD, ALBERTA.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:—

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

○ Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

○ "" " densities.

□ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.

○ " " material floating at the several densities.

The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—

83---6



COAL.-No. 46.

Locality.—Strathcona, Alberta.

Colliery.—Strathcona Coal Co.

Sample.—The sample of twenty-five sacks was drawn from the bin, ten sacks being of nut coal, screened over $1\frac{1}{2}$ " bars, and fifteen sacks of lump coal, over $2\frac{1}{2}$ " bars. The coal is drawn from the north side of the shaft, about one hundred feet from the outcrop. It is stated to be of poorer quality than that south of the shaft, but it was impossible to secure a sample of the latter. Sampled July 16, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash m Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 525 \dots \dots$	$89 \cdot 2$	$7 \cdot 5$	10.8	$44 \cdot 4$
2.	1.410	$36 \cdot 5$	$5 \cdot 8$	$63 \cdot 5$	14.5
3.	1.370	$1 \cdot 1$	4 4 4	$98 \cdot 9$	$12 \cdot 3$
4.	1.315	$0 \cdot 0$		$100 \cdot 0$	$11 \cdot 6$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa Bone coa	I. Sp. G	r. unde	r 1 · 375			(% yield	%	ash	
6	Bone coal	Sp. G	r. 1.37	5 to 1 · 5	$5 \dots \dots$				97.0 "	66	$7 \cdot 8$
project of the second	TImofarl on	1 01170	$a \circ f(5)$	and (6)					97.11		4.0
8	Refuse S	n Gr	over 1.1	55				66 66	3.0 "	66	$57 \cdot 8$
0.	Refuse, S Assay of	original	sample	raw co	al as sent	to chemi	st			66	$11 \cdot 4$
10	History OI	66	66	"	. "	"			% sul	phur	$0 \cdot 4$
11	66	66	66	66	66	66			Fuel	Ratio	1.16
10	Assay of	mirrod o	rood on	d hone	anal (5) a	nd (6) ah	OVE		66	66	1.19
12.	Assay of	mixeu g	goou am	a pone	soar(0) a	nu (u) ab	0,6				1 10

Remarks.—This coal, like the other Alberta lignites, is not suitable for washing, although it could be improved more than the others from the same district.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15. 16.	$egin{array}{ll} ext{Maximum} & ext{Screen MM.} \ 6 \cdot 34 & ext{3} \cdot 16 & ext{1} \cdot 20 & ext{0} \cdot 64 & ext{0} \end{array}$	$egin{array}{ll} { m Minimum} \\ { m Screen \ MM.} \\ 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 64 \\ 0 \cdot 30 \\ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{l} { m Mean} \\ { m MM.} \\ { m 4\cdot75} \\ { m 2\cdot18} \\ { m 0\cdot92} \\ { m 0\cdot47} \\ \hline \end{array}$	% of whole sample 47.8 27.2 14.0 5.6	$\%$ Ash in size. $10 \cdot 0$ $9 \cdot 2$ $9 \cdot 8$ $9 \cdot 4$
17. 18.	$0.04 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.173$	$0.173 \\ 0.000$	0.24 0.086	$3 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 9$	$10 \cdot 5$ $16 \cdot 1$

Remarks.—This coal is very similar to the other lignites. It is not at all friable when fresh, and the refuse seems to be somewhat weaker than the coal itself.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between ½'' and ½'' Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under \frac{1}{8}'' Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse. Hutch product. Jig slimes Table slimes	This lignit	e was no	t washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. in	lhs	0%	ash	07	en lahum	
26.	Washed coal.	66	66	 10 6	66	. /0	surpitut	
41.	Refuse	6.6	66	 66			66	4 * * *
28.	Other products	66	"				66	
49.	LOSS	66	66	66		66	66	
30.	Loss in $\%$					•		

TABLE E.

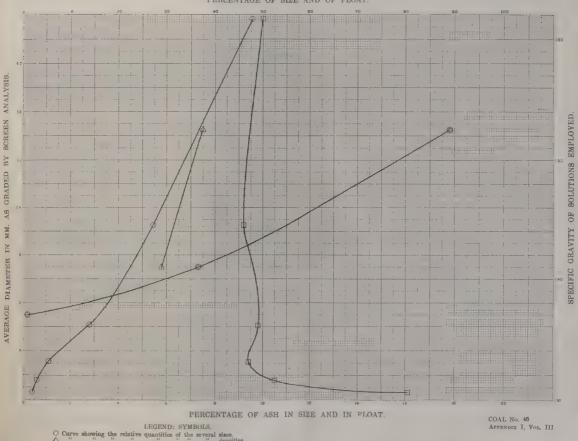
Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31. 32	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to	standard	
0	100000001111111111111111111111111111111	6 6	6.6	
94	" sulphur	 66	66	
04.	Increase in calorine value—calorimeter 07			
- OO.	Therease in evaporation under boiler of			
ov.	Decrease in chiker under holler of			
01.	FUEL TRING OF OTIGINAL CORE		,	
<i>აა.</i>	washed "			
39.	Calorific value of original coal			
40.	" washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—None of the lignites were washed.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
"" " material floating at the several densities.

COAL.-No. 42.

Locality.—Edmonton, Alberta.

Colliery.—Parkdale Coal Co., Edmonton.

Sample.—A sample of twenty-five sacks was taken directly from the bar screen at the bank head, on July 15, 1908, and an additional sample of seventy-five sacks was taken at the same place on August 1. The coal is drawn from three entries driven to the southeast, northeast, and northwest from the bottom of the shaft, which is 196 feet deep.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 530 \dots$	$95 \cdot 3$	$10 \cdot 0$	$4 \cdot 7$	$53 \cdot 2$
2.	$1 \cdot 430 \dots$	$84 \cdot 1$	$9 \cdot 6$	$15 \cdot 9$	$26 \cdot 3$
3.	$1 \cdot 375 \dots \dots$	0.0		100.0	$\frac{12 \cdot 0}{11 \cdot 0}$
4.	$1 \cdot 325 \dots \dots$	$0 \cdot 0$		$100 \cdot 0$	$11 \cdot 9$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5	Good coal, Sp. Gr. under $1 \cdot 375$ Bone coal, Sp. Gr. $1 \cdot 375$ to $1 \cdot 55$	\dots % yield \dots % ash \dots	
0.	To a series of the series of t	"" " 96.0 " " 10.1	2
6.	Bone coal, Sp. Gr. 1.3/5 to 1.55	30.0	2
7	Hasful and gum of (b) and (b)	90.0	2
4 +	Useful coal—sum of (b) and (b)	" " 4.0 " " 55.	Ω
8.	Refuse, Sp. Gr. over 1.55	4.0	U
0.	Assay of original sample raw coal as sent to chem	ist " 10.	9
9.	Assay of original sample raw coal as sent to chem.		4
10.	ii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii	sulphur 0.	4
10.		Fuel Ratio 1.	36
11.		Luci Italio I	00
10	Assay of mixed good and bone coal (5) and (6)	1.	36
12.	Assay of mixed good and bone coal (5) and (6)		

Remarks.—This coal is a typical western lignite and is quite unsuitable for washing. It consists of a fairly homogeneous high ash coal, with a small amount of refuse matter, itself very low in ash.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15. 16. 17.	$egin{array}{lll} { m Maximum} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ { m Screen \ MM.} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	$egin{array}{ll} { m Minimum} \\ { m Screen \ MM.} \\ 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 64 \\ 0 \cdot 30 \\ 0 \cdot 173 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Mean} \\ \text{MM.} \\ 4 \cdot 75 \\ 2 \cdot 18 \\ 0 \cdot 92 \\ 0 \cdot 47 \\ 0 \cdot 24 \end{array}$	$\%$ of whole sample $56 \cdot 0$ $26 \cdot 3$ $10 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 3$	% Ash in size 9.0 8.4 8.7 9.1 10.6
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086	$\overline{1}\cdot\overline{0}$	11.4

Remarks.—The coal is not at all friable when fresh, and makes very little dust. What refuse there is in it is weaker than the coal.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ lbs.	Ash. %
	Original coal	This lignit	e was no	ot washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	.wt. in	lbs.	0%	ash	07 8	ulphur	
26.	Washed coal	66	66	6.6	66	100	"ii	
27.	Refuse	66	66	 66	66	 66	66	
28.	Other products	66	6.5	 66	66	 66	66	
29.	Loss		66	 66	66	 66	66	
30.	Loss in %	•						
	70							

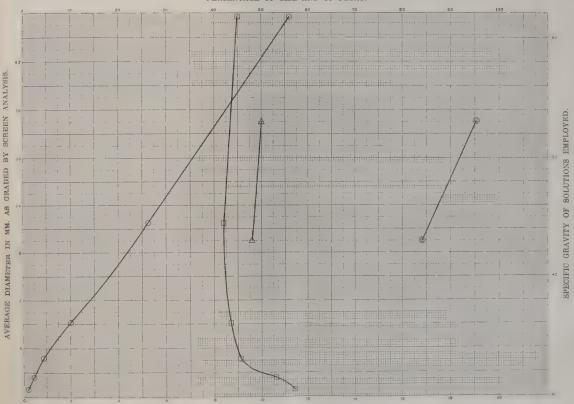
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to	standard	
32.	Reduction in ash%	66	66	
აა.	Sulphur, 07	66	66	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter 07			
ან.	Increase in evaporation under boiler 07			
<i>5</i> 0.	Decrease in clinker under boiler 07			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal			
38.	washed "			
39.	Calorific value of original coal.			
40.	" wachod "			
	washed			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—None of the lignites were washed.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.

COAL No. 42 APPENDIX I, VOL. III

LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
" " material floating at the several densities.



COAL.-No. 45.

Locality.—Edmonton, Alberta.

Colliery.—Standard Coal Co., formerly City Coal Co.

Sample.—A sample of twenty-five sacks was taken from a pile which had been mined a few hours before. The coal, which had all been screened over bars with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " openings, had been drawn from workings from one to 300 yards northwest of the shaft. Sampled July 16, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 550 \dots$	$97 \cdot 0$	8.0	$3\cdot 0$	41.3
2.	$1 \cdot 440 \dots$	$52 \cdot 7$	$7 \cdot 0$	$47 \cdot 3$	$12 \cdot 0$
3.	1.390	$6 \cdot 0$	$5 \cdot 2$	$94 \cdot 0$	$9 \cdot 1$
4.	1.300	$0 \cdot 0$		$100 \cdot 0$	$9 \cdot 0$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	oal, Sp. C	fr. unde	er 1.375)			%	yield	0	% ash	
6.	Bone co	al, Sp. G	$r. 1 \cdot 37$	5 to $1 \cdot 1$	$55\ldots\ldots$			66	6.6	97.0 '	66	8.0
7.	Useful c	eoal—sun	a of (5)	and (6))			66	6.6	97.0 6	66	8.0
8.	Refuse,	Sp. Gr. o	over 1.	$55\ldots$				"	66	3.0 '	66	$41 \cdot 3$
9.	Assay o	f original	sample	e raw co	oal as sen	t to chemis	st			٠	66	$8 \cdot 1$
10.	"	66	66	66	"	t to chemis				% SI	alphur	$0 \cdot 4$
11.	66	66	66	6.6	66	66				\dots Fuel	Ratio	1.19
12.	Assay of	f mixed g	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	nd (6)					66	$1 \cdot 30$

Remarks.—This coal, like the other Alberta lignites, is not suitable for washing. Nearly all of the ash is innate, and the refuse is exceptionally small in amount.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Maximum} \\ \text{Screen MM.} \\ 6 \cdot 34 \\ 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 64 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{ll} ext{Minimum} \ ext{Screen MM.} \ ext{3} \cdot 16 \ ext{1} \cdot 20 \ ext{0} \cdot 64 \ ext{0} \cdot 30 \ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{l} { m Mean} \\ { m MM.} \\ 4\cdot 75 \\ 2\cdot 18 \\ 0\cdot 92 \\ 0\cdot 47 \\ \end{array}$	$\%$ of whole sample $47 \cdot 6$ $26 \cdot 0$ $12 \cdot 8$ $6 \cdot 9$	$\%$ Ash in size $6 \cdot 7$ $6 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 8$ $7 \cdot 1$
16.	0.64	0.30	0.47	$6 \cdot 9$	* *
17. 18.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 30 \\ 0 \cdot 173 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot173 \\ 0\cdot000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot 24 \\ 0\cdot 086 \end{array}$	$4 \cdot 3$	$7 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 5$

Remarks.—This coal is similar to No. 42, but somewhat weaker. The ash-bearing material, while small in amount, is weaker than the coal itself, and produces more dust.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

40	Original coal and its products.	Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes	This lignit	te was no	t washed.		*	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.		07	ash		07, 811	lnhur	
26.	Washed coal	66	66		6.6	6.6		66	apitai	
27.	Refuse	66	66		66	66		"	"	
28.	Other products	66	66		66	66		66	66	
29.	Loss	66	66		66	66		66	66	
30.	Loss in %			* * * *			• • • •			• • • •

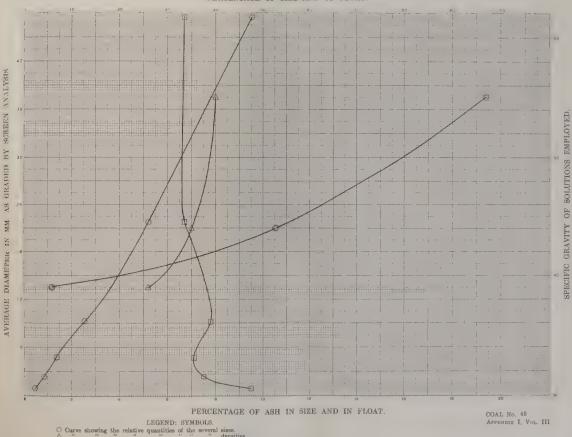
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	Ratio to	standard	
32.	Reduction in ash	"	" standard	
33.	" sulphur		66	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter.			• • • •
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler 77			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal			
38.	" washed "			
39.	Calorific value of original coal			
4 0.	" washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—None of the lignites were washed.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



percentage of ash in each of the several sises.

"" " material floating at the several densities."



BELLY RIVER FIELD, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:—

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

○ Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.
△ " " densities.
□ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
⊙ " " material floating at the several densities.

The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—



COAL .-- No. 43.

Locality.—Taber, Alberta.

Colliery.—Canada West Coal Co.

Sample.—A sample of seventy-five sacks, representing the average coal from Levels No. 2 East and No. 2 West, at distances of about 800 feet in on the main entry and 1,200 feet out on the levels. The coal was screened on a $\frac{3}{4}$ " shaking screen before sacking. Sampled July 23, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%_
1.	1.530	$90 \cdot 0$	$11 \cdot 4$	$10 \cdot 0$	$36 \cdot 7$
	$1 \cdot 425 \dots$	$59 \cdot 0$	$7 \cdot 9$	$41 \cdot 0$	$22 \cdot 5$
3.	1.375	$34 \cdot 0$	$5 \cdot 4$	$66 \cdot 0$	$18 \cdot 1$
	1.315	$5 \cdot 0$		$95 \cdot 0$	14.8

The following results are obtained from the above data, and the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al. Sp. C	r. und	er 1·375.				. %	yield	34.0 %	ash	$5 \cdot 4$
6	Rona ana	1 Sn G	r 1.37	5 to 1.59	5			5.6	* *	-60.0 **		$15 \cdot 4$
7.	Useful co	al—sur	n of (5)	and (6).				. "	66	94.0 "	6.6	11.8
8	Useful co Refuse, S	Sp. Gr.	over 1.	55				. "	66	6.0 "	66	$45 \cdot 0$
9.	Assay of	original	Sampl	e raw coa	l as ser	t to cher	$\operatorname{mist}\dots$				66	$14 \cdot 1$
10.	1100003 01	66	66	"	66	66				% su	lphur	$1 \cdot 4$
11	66	66	66	46	66	66				Fuel	Ratio	1.39
12.	Assay of	mixed a	good ar	nd bone c	oal (5)	and (6)					6.6	$1 \cdot 41$

Remarks.—This coal is lignitic in character, and cannot be properly judged by standards which are suitable for bituminous coals. There is little distinction between good coal and bone coal, and, as a matter of fact, the latter is, in this case, and that of the Galt coal, really a good fuel. The coal would not be sufficiently improved by washing to justify treatment.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15. 16.	Maximum Screen MM. $6 \cdot 34$ $3 \cdot 16$ $1 \cdot 20$ $0 \cdot 64$	$egin{array}{ll} { m Minimum} \\ { m Screen \ MM.} \\ 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 64 \\ 0 \cdot 30 \\ 0 \cdot 173 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} { m Mean} \\ { m MM.} \\ { m 4.75} \\ { m 2.18} \\ { m 0.92} \\ { m 0.47} \\ { m 0.24} \end{array}$	% of whole sample 34.9 36.8 14.3 7.7	% Ash in size. 12.9 12.3 11.7 11.9
17. 18.	0.04 0.30 0.173	$0.30 \\ 0.173 \\ 0.000$	$0.47 \\ 0.24 \\ 0.086$	$4 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 12.8 \\ 14.5 \end{array}$

Remarks.—The coal is apparently not so strong as that from Lethbridge No. 44, but yet it is by no means weak or friable. The ash-forming materials do not seem to differ greatly from the coal in strength.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
20. 21. 22.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product	} This coal	was not	t washed.		2000	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	.wt.in	lbs.	 0/0	ash		0% 811	phur	
26.	Washed coal	66	66	 "	6.6		66	66	
27.	Refuse	66	66	66	66			"	
28.	Other products	66	66	66	66			66	
29.	Loss	66	66	66	66		66	66	
30.	Loss in %					• • • •			

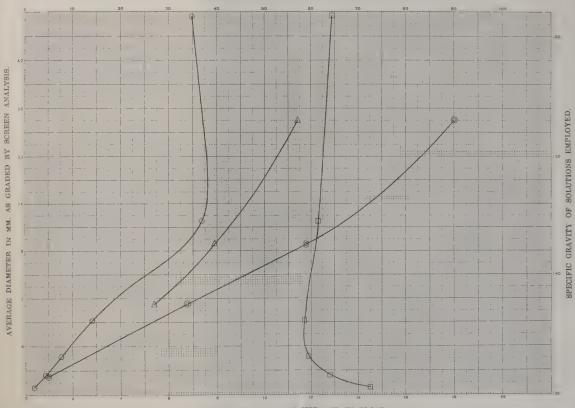
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%		Ratio to	standard	
32.	Reduction in ash%		6.6	66	
33.	" sulphur		66	66	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter				
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler				
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	• • • •			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	• • • •			
38.	" " washed "				
	Calorific value of original coal				
40.	Transland (f				
	washed				

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—For reasons already explained this coal was not washed.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.

LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

percentage of ash in each of the several sises.
" " material floating at the several densities.

COAL No. 43 APPENDIX I, VOL. III

.

COAL.-No. 44.

Locality.—Lethbridge, Alberta.

Colliery.—Galt colliery, Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.

Sample.—Eight sacks were filled from each of five railway cars, and ten sacks from one car. The cars had just been loaded with coal which had been screened over $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and had been hand picked. The sample represents the ordinary screened coal shipped by the Company. Sampled July 22, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 540 \dots$	$94 \cdot 9$	8.3	$5 \cdot 1$	$49 \cdot 0$
2.	$1 \cdot 440 \dots$	$89 \cdot 3$	$7 \cdot 3$	10.7	$35 \cdot 3$
	1.380	$84 \cdot 5$	$6 \cdot 9$	$15 \cdot 5$	$29 \cdot 0$
4.	1.330	31.8	$4 \cdot 7$	$68 \cdot 2$	$12 \cdot 9$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results.

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. (Gr. under	1.375	<u> </u>			. %	yield	83.5 %	ash	$6 \cdot 8$
6.	Bone cos	al Sp (tr. 1.375	to 1.5	55				6.6	12.2 "	66	$20 \cdot 0$
7.	Useful co	oál—sur	n of (5)	and (6))			. "	66	95.5 "	4.6	$8 \cdot 4$
8.	Useful co Refuse, S	Sp. Gr.	over 1.5	5	·			. "	66	4.5 "	66	$52 \cdot 0$
9.	Assay of	origina	l sample	raw co	al as ser	t to cher	nist				66	$11 \cdot 0$
10.	"	-76	66 X	6.6	"	66				% su	lphui	0.8
11.	66	66	66	6.6	66	66				Fuel	Ŕatio	$0.1 \cdot 37$
12.	Assay of	mixed	good and	bone	coal (5)	and (6)					66	$1 \cdot 36$

Remarks.—The coal contains a large amount of innate ash, and a moderate amount of bone coal high in ash, but quite suitable for burning. There is little refuse, and it is low in ash. The coal would, therefore, be very little improved by washing.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Sanan MM	Mean MM.	% of whole	% Ash in
		Screen MM.		sample	size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$	$47 \cdot 5$	$11 \cdot 3$
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$	$31 \cdot 1$	9.9
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	0.64	0.92	11.9	$9 \cdot 8$
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$	$5 \cdot 0$	$10 \cdot 7$
17.	0.30	$0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$	$2 \cdot 9$	$12 \cdot 4$
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086	1.6	16.8

Remarks.—The coal is not at all friable, and stands shipment and crushing well, making very little dust. The coarse and fine sizes contain

more ash than the intermediate, indicating that probably there are two ash-bearing materials, one weaker and the other stronger than the coal itself.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{8}$ Total wt.	Ash. %
20. 21. 22. 23.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes	This coal	was not v			lbs.	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	07	ash	07	sulphur	
26.	Washed coal	66	66	6.6	6.6	10	surphu.	
46.	Keiuse	6.6	66	 66	66	66	66	
28.	Other products	66	66	66	66	66	66	
29.	Loss	66	"	 66	66	66	66	
30.	Loss in %							

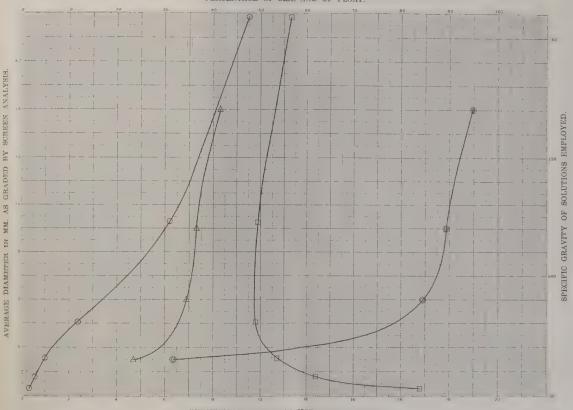
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %	Retio to s	tandard	
04.	Reduction in ash	6.6	6.6	
oo,	Sulphur. 07	66	66	
ot.	Increase in calorine value—calorimeter 07			
oo.	Increase in evaporation under boiler 07			
ou.	Decrease in clinker under boder 67			
01.	ruel radio of original coal			
0 0.	washed			
09.	Catorine value of original coal			
40.	" washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This coal was not washed, for reasons already stated.





PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.

LEGEND: SYMBOLS. O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

percentage of ash in each of the several aizes.
"" material floating at the several densities.

COAL No. 44 APPENDIX I, VOL. III

COAL.-No. 47.

Locality.—Lundbreck, Alberta.

Colliery.—Lun-Breckenridge.

Sample.—Twenty-two sacks were taken from a chute which had been left partly filled with coal in February, 1908. The mine was not in operation at the time of taking the sample, July 21, 1908, and, in fact, had not been operated for nearly six months. The sample was run of mine, and probably represents a much poorer grade of coal than would be produced under commercial conditions.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 540 \dots$	73.8	$12 \cdot 7$	$26 \cdot 2$	$68 \cdot 5$
2.	1 · 415	$49 \cdot 4$	$8 \cdot 6$	$50 \cdot 6$	$51 \cdot 7$
3.	$1 \cdot 370 \dots \dots$	$44 \cdot 6$	$7 \cdot 7$	$55 \cdot 4$	$42 \cdot 1$
4.	1.350	$12 \cdot 7$	$3 \cdot 9$	$87 \cdot 3$	$31 \cdot 3$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	oal, Sp. C	Gr. unde	er 1·375	,)			% у	ield	45.5 %	ash	$7 \cdot 8$
6.	Bone co	al. Sp. G	r. 1·37	5 to 1 · !	55			66	66	31.0 "	4.6	$20 \cdot 5$
7.	Useful o	20al—sun	n of (5)	and (6))			* * *		$-76 \cdot 5$ "		$13 \cdot 0$
8.	Refuse.	Sp. Gr. o	over 1.	55				66	66	23.5 "	. 6	$71 \cdot 0$
9.	Assay o	f original	sample	e raw co	al as sen	t to chemi	st				66	$29 \cdot 7$
10.	"	66	"	"	66	6.6				% su	lphur	$1 \cdot 2$
11.	66	6.6	66	66	6.6	46				Fuel	Ratio	1.33
12.	Assay o	f mixed g	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	nd (6)					66	$1 \cdot 50$

Remarks.—This coal is very high in innate ash. It also contains a large amount of bone coal, rather high in ash, and a considerable amount of refuse, very high in ash. The coal could be greatly improved by washing. It would, however, still carry about 15 per cent of ash unless the amount of bone discarded were very large.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	6.34	3.16	4.75	33.1	33.8
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	1.20	$2 \cdot 18$	30.6	30.7
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0.\overline{64}$	0.92	$13 \cdot 2$	$28 \cdot 3$
16.	0.64	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$	$7 \cdot 2$	26.8
17.	0.30	0.173	$0 \cdot 24$	$6 \cdot 2$	$26 \cdot 1$
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086	$10 \cdot 7$	$31 \cdot 5$

Remarks.—The sample was run of mine, and is, apparently, moderately friable. Possibly the considerable percentage of fine coal may be in part due to the age of the sample, which had remained in the chutes for nearly six months before it was drawn.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and \frac{1}{2}" Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes		ple was n	ot washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	.wt. in	lbs.	 % 8	ash.	 % su	lphur	
26.	Washed coal	. "	66	 66	66	 66	66	
27.	Refuse	. "	66	 66	"	 6.6	6.6	
28.	Other products	. "	66	 66	66	 6.6	6.6	
29.	Loss	. "	66	 66	"	 66	"	
30.	Loss in %							

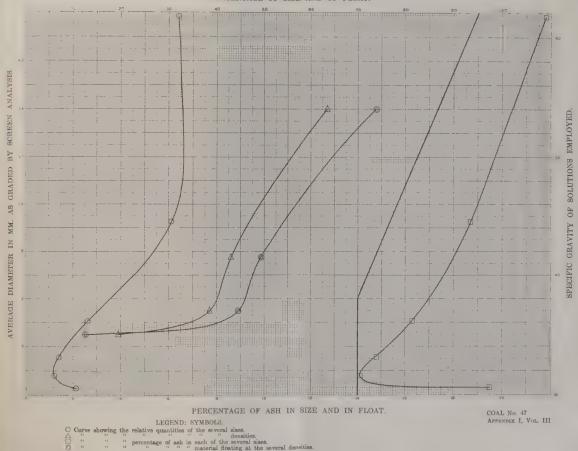
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to	standard	
32.	Reduction in ash	 66	6.6	
33.	" " sulphur			
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %			
	Increase in evaporation under boiler%			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%			
	Fuel ratio of original coal			
38.	" washed "			
	Calorific value of original coal			
40.	" washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This coal was not washed, owing to the small size of the sample, and the doubt as to whether it was really representative of what the property would offer in full operation. If the sample may be taken as representative, it would be possible to greatly improve the coal by washing, but a high grade product could not be produced in commercial treatment.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.





THE EASTERN CROWSNEST PASS OR FRANK-BLAIRMORE FIELD.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:—

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

- Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

 △ """"densities.

 □ """percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.

 "material floating at the several densities.
- The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—



COAL.-No. 48.

Locality.—Passburg, Alberta.

Colliery.—Leitch Collieries, Ltd., Leitch colliery.

Sample.—This sample of sixty-two sacks was from a new mine, just being opened, on the 7 ft. seam, the entry being in only 1400 feet and the coal coming from workings about 50 feet to the rise. The sample was run of mine, taken directly from the cars. Sampled July 18, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	07	070	0%
1.	1.530	$75\cdot 1$	$8\tilde{\cdot}2$	$24 \cdot 9$	45.0
2.	1.410	$59 \cdot 0$	6.9	41.0	33.6
3.	$1 \cdot 380 \dots$	$55 \cdot 6$	$5 \cdot 6$	44.4	32.0
4.	1.310	$31 \cdot 1$	$4 \cdot 2$	$\overline{68} \cdot \overline{9}$	$24 \cdot 0$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good coal, Sp. Gr. under	$1 \cdot 375 \dots$		97	vield	54.6 % a	sh 5.5
6.	Bone coal, Sp. Gr. 1·375 Useful coal—sum of (5) a	to $1 \cdot 55 \cdot \dots$			66	24.4	15.5
7.	Useful coal—sum of (5) a	$nd(6)\dots$			66	79.0 "	" 8.4
8.	Refuse, Sp. Gr. over 1.55				: 6	21.0 "	47.0
9.	Refuse, Sp. Gr. over 1.55 Assay of original sample	raw coal as s	ent to chemis	t		66	" 17.9
10.		"	66			% sulp	hur 0.6
11.		66 66	66			Fuel R	atio 2.04
12.	Assay of mixed good and	bone coal (5)	and (6)			66	$2 \cdot 18$

Remarks.—The innate ash is high, and the amount of bone and refuse large, with fairly low ash. This coal is supposed to be from the same seam as No. 33, but it is somewhat better suited to washing, although with the high innate ash, and the low refuse ash, no very satisfactory results are possible.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15. 16. 17.	$egin{array}{ll} { m Maximum} & { m Screen \ MM.} & 6 \cdot 34 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $	$egin{array}{ll} ext{Minimum} & ext{Screen MM.} \ 3 \cdot 16 & ext{$1 \cdot 20$} \ 0 \cdot 64 & ext{$0 \cdot 30$} \ 0 \cdot 173 & ext{$0 \cdot 173$} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} { m Mean} \\ { m MM.} \\ 4\cdot 75 \\ 2\cdot 18 \\ 0\cdot 92 \\ 0\cdot 47 \\ 0\cdot 24 \end{array}$	$\%$ of whole sample $28 \cdot 1$ $22 \cdot 3$ $17 \cdot 4$ $10 \cdot 5$ $9 \cdot 8$	% Ash in size 18.6 19.3 18.8 16.3 15.3
17. 18.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 30 \\ 0 \cdot 173 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.173 \\ 0.000 \end{array}$	$0.24 \\ 0.086$	9.8 11.8	$15 \cdot 3$ $15 \cdot 8$

Remarks.—This coal is very similar to the other samples taken from the neighbourhood, and scarcely needs further comment.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between ½" and ½" Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{6}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
19.	Original coal						
20.	Washed coal						
21.	Refuse—coarse						
22.	Hutch product						
23.	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

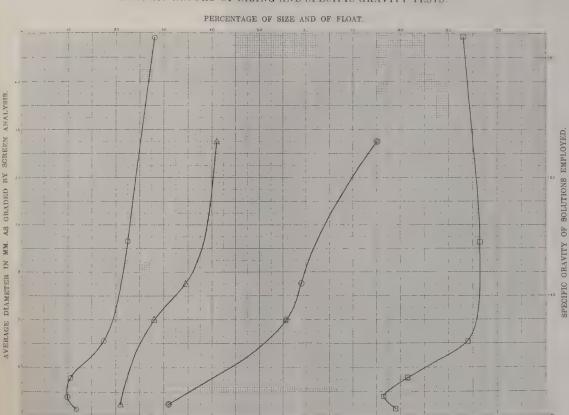
25	Original coal	.wt. in	lbs.	 %	ash	 %	sulphur	
~ ^	*** 1 1 1	* *	* *					 ,
27.	Refuse		66	 6.6	66	 66	66	
28.	Other products			 - 17	11	 44	4.4	
20	Loss	. "	**	 * *	* *	 •••	**	
ου.	LOSS III 70							
	Loss in %							

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to	standard	
32.	Reduction in ash	 "	66	
33.	" " sulphur	 ••		
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal			
38.	" " washed "			
39.	Calorific value of original coal			
40.	" " washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This coal was not washed, as the specific gravity trials did not promise very satisfactory results.



PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.
LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

COAL No. 48
APPENDIX I, VOL. III

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sises.

" " percentage of ash in each of the several sises.
" " material floating at the several densities.

COAL.-No. 32.

Locality.—Hillcrest, near Frank, Alberta.

Colliery.—Hillcrest Coal and Coke Co., Hillcrest colliery.

Sample.—One hundred and forty-five sacks from the main workings of the mine, which are on the rise south of a tunnel extending about 3000 feet into the mountain. The sample was run of mine, taken directly from the bunkers. Sampled May 4, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
		%	%	%	%
-1	of solution.	84.5	$7\tilde{\cdot}3$	$15\tilde{\cdot}5$	$56 \cdot 3$
	$1.550.\dots$	80.9	$7 \cdot 0$	19.1	$49 \cdot 6$
	$1 \cdot 470 \dots$	$57 \cdot 2$	3.7	42.8	30.5
-	$1 \cdot 365 \dots \dots$	O • -	1.7	$76 \cdot 1$	19.4
4.	1.325	$23 \cdot 9$	1.1	10.1	10 1

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

une	Chemists results.	_
~	Good coal, Sp. Gr. under 1.375 % yield 60.5 % ash 4.5	1
Э.	300d coal, Sp. Gr. under 1575	6
6.	Bone coal, Sp. Gr. 1.375 to 1.55	_
		-
1.	Useful coal—still of (3) and (6)	3
8.	Refuse, Sp. Gr. over 1 · 55	2
0	Assay of original sample raw coal as sent to chemist	O
10	" " " " sulphur 0.	6
10.	" " " Fuel Ratio 1.	89
11.	" tue	00
19	Assay of mixed good and bone coal (5) and (6)	UU
12.	about of infloor good trans-	

Remarks.—The coal contains a moderate proportion of innate ash, and carries a large amount of bone, rather low in ash, and a large amount of refuse, fairly high in ash. The coal could be considerably improved by washing, but is somewhat difficult to treat in a thoroughly satisfactory way, owing to the large amount of low ash bone.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15. 16. 17.	Maximum Screen MM. $6 \cdot 34$ $3 \cdot 16$ $1 \cdot 20$ $0 \cdot 64$ $0 \cdot 30$ $0 \cdot 173$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Minimum} \\ \text{Screen MM.} \\ 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 64 \\ 0 \cdot 30 \\ 0 \cdot 173 \\ 0 \cdot 000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Mean} \\ \text{MM.} \\ 4 \cdot 75 \\ 2 \cdot 18 \\ 0 \cdot 92 \\ 0 \cdot 47 \\ 0 \cdot 24 \\ 0 \cdot 086 \end{array}$	$\%$ of whole sample $38 \cdot 4$ $24 \cdot 0$ $14 \cdot 6$ $8 \cdot 4$ $7 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 6$	$\%$ Ash in size $15 \cdot 3$ $16 \cdot 4$ $14 \cdot 2$ $13 \cdot 3$ $13 \cdot 4$ $14 \cdot 8$
---------------------------------	---	--	---	---	--

Remarks.—The amount of ash in the several sizes is unusually constant, although such variations as there are seem to be erratic. In view of the fact that the coal is run of mine, the proportion of fine sizes is not great, proving the coal to be only moderately friable.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
19.	Original coal	2370	$17 \cdot 2$	1734	14.8	1470	$14 \cdot 6$
20.	Washed coal	1944	$11 \cdot 1$	1435	$7 \cdot 7$	1177	8.6
21.	Refuse—coarse	364	$56 \cdot 2$	208	$50 \cdot 5$	103	$58 \cdot 3$
22.	Hutch product	33	21.8	80	$29 \cdot 7$		
23.	Jig slimes.	2 3	$10 \cdot 9$				
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

ZU.	Original coalw Washed coal	• •	4.1	4556	6.6	6.6	0.8	6.6	6.6	0	×
27.	Refuse	66	66	675	66	66	55.2	66	66	~	
28.	Other products	66	66	204	66	66		66	66		
29.	Loss	6.6	44	139	66	66		66	6.6	•	• •
30.	Loss in % 2.5									• •	• •

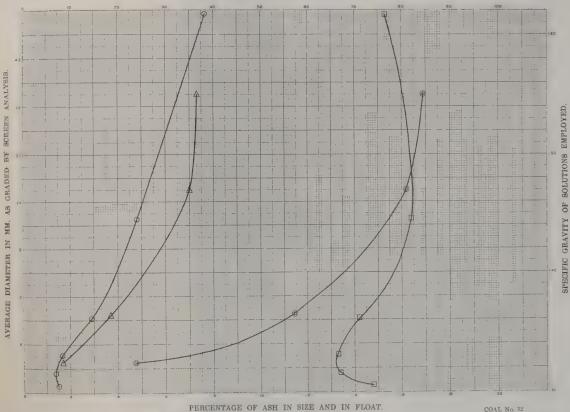
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31. 32.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone% Reduction in ash	81·7 35·9		to standard	$96.7 \\ 74.5$
33.	" sulphur, 07	16.7	6.6	6.6	74.0
34.	increase in calorific value—calorimeter	7.7			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler.	4.8			
3 6.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	$44 \cdot 2$			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	1.89			
38.	" washed "	$2 \cdot 02$			
39.	Calorific value of original coal	6920			
40.	washed "	7450			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This coal is a difficult one to wash, and the trial proved more satisfactory than might have been expected. Working on a large scale would give even better results, particularly as the medium size was not as well washed as it could have been on a second trial.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sises.

" " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
" " material floating at the several densities."

COAL No. 32 APPENDIX I, VOL. III

COAL.-No. 33.

Locality.—Frank, Alberta.

Colliery.—West Canadian collieries, Bellevue mine.

Sample.—One hundred and thirty-seven sacks from No. 1 seam. The sample was taken from the cars as they came direct from the mine workings, about 5000 feet in on the main entry, and 200 feet above it. The sample was run of mine, without screening or handpicking, beyond the occasional removal of conspicuous pieces of rock during the loading. Sampled May 5, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	07	07
1.	1.540	86.9	$9\overset{\circ}{\cdot}2$	13.2	43.5
	$1 \cdot 440 \dots$	$73 \cdot 0$	$7 \cdot 2$	$27 \cdot 0$	32.8
3.	$1 \cdot 365 \dots \dots$	$47 \cdot 0$	5.1	53.0	22.4
	1.315	$21 \cdot 0$	2.8	79.0	18.2

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	oal, Sp. C	r. unde	er 1 · 375				. % .	vield	51.7	% ash	$5 \cdot 4$
υ.	Bone co	al, Sp. G	r. 1.37	5 to $1 \cdot 5$	5			. "	6.6	35.8	66	15.0
6.	Useful c	eoal—sun	$a ext{ of } (5)$	and (6)				. "	6.4	87.5	66	9.5
- 8.	Refuse.	Sp. Gr. c	over 1.	55				66	6.6	19.5	6 66	15.0
9.	Assay of	f original	sample	e raw co	al as sent	to chem	ist				6 66	$15 \cdot 5$
10.	4.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6				% s	ulphur	0.8
11.	**		* *	16.6	6.6	6.6				Fire	Ratio	2.06
12.	Assay of	f mixed g	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	nd (6)					66	2.09

Remarks.—The innate ash is high; both the bone coal and the refuse are high in amount, but rather low in ash. The coal is, therefore, not very suitable for washing, although it can, of course, be considerably improved.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

Remarks.—The coal is moderately friable, the pure material being weaker than the bone and slate.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
	Original coal	2365	$17 \cdot 5$	1770	$15 \cdot 3$	1575	$14 \cdot 4$
20.	Washed coal	2034	$13 \cdot 0$	1446	$10 \cdot 7$	1246	$13 \cdot 7$
21.	Refuse—coarse	290	$46 \cdot 3$	220	$36 \cdot 5$	44	$61 \cdot 1$
22.	Hutch product	25	$18 \cdot 9$	82	$28 \cdot 3$		
23.	Jig slimes			43	$16 \cdot 1$	4 0 0 4	
24.	Table slimes					158	$12 \cdot 1$

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	5710 %	ash	$15 \cdot 5$	% sulphur	0.8
26.	Washed coal	. "	6.6	4884 "	4.4	$12 \cdot 7$	**	$0 \cdot 5$
27	Refuse		66	554 "	6.6	$42 \cdot 0$	**	
28	Other products	66	66	174 "	66		"	
29.	Loss	66	66	98 "	66		66 66	
30.	Loss in $\%$ 1·7·							

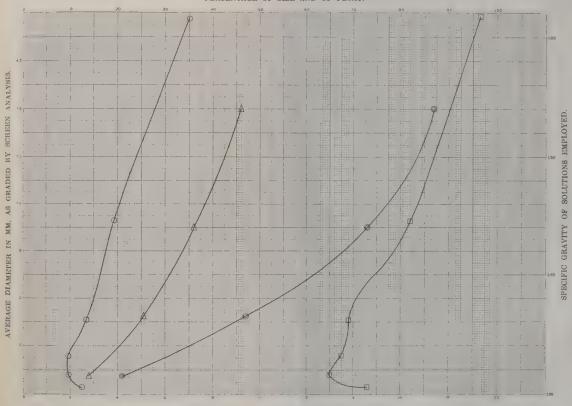
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %				standard	
32.	Reduction in ash	18.1	"			$74 \cdot 7$
33.	" sulphur	$37 \cdot 5$	66	•	6.6	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%	$4 \cdot 8$				
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler %	$2 \cdot 4$				
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%	$33 \cdot 4$				
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	$2 \cdot 06$				
38.	" washed "	$2 \cdot 07$				
39.	Calorific value of original coal	6880				
40.	washed "	7210				

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—Owing to the results of the preliminary tests, it was not considered necessary to wash this coal on a large scale, although, of course, it can be considerably improved by such treatment.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes

COAL No. 33 APPENDIX I. VOL 111

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COAL.-No. 28.

Locality.—Lille, Alberta.

Colliery.—West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., Lille No. 1 seam.

Sample.—Sample of ten sacks of run of mine coal taken from workings about 5000 feet in on the main tunnel, and from 400 to 2000 feet to the rise. Sampled May 6, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	- Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	- %	%
1.	$1 \cdot 520 \dots$	83.6	$7 \cdot 0$	$16 \cdot 4$	$61 \cdot 8$
	$1 \cdot 430 \dots$	$73 \cdot 1$	$5 \cdot 5$	$26 \cdot 9$	$45 \cdot 0$
	$1 \cdot 360 \dots$	$58 \cdot 4$	$4 \cdot 0$	$41 \cdot 6$	33.7
4.	$1 \cdot 330 \dots$	$45 \cdot 4$	2.8	$54 \cdot 6$	$26 \cdot 4$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemist's results:—

0 0 .		
E	Good coal, Sp. Gr. under 1.375 % yield 62.5 %	ash $4 \cdot 4$
Ð.	Good coal, Sp. Cr. under 1 575	// 1F 1
G	Bono and Sn Gr 1.375 to 1.55	" 15.1
U.	Done coar, Sp. Cr., 1 575 to 1 50	" 7.3
7	Bone coal, Sp. Gr., 1·375 to 1·55	1.0
4 *	Oscial coal sain of (5) that (6)	66.0
0	Defuge Sp (in errordable	00.0
0.	The state of the s	66 16.4
9.	Assay of original sample raw coal as sent to chemist	10.4
40	07 011	Inhur 0.5
10.		thur 0.9
4 4	FuelFuel	Ratio 2.34
11.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	114010 2 01
10	A was of mired good and have good (5) and (6)	2.38
12.	Assay of mixed good and bone coal (5) and (6)	2 00

Remarks.—This coal has a medium quantity of innate ash, a large amount of bone, low in ash, and a large amount of refuse fairly high in ash. A considerable reduction in ash can be effected by washing, but the results would not be so good as if the percentage of bone were lower. The sample was not washed, as it was too small in amount, but the colliery has a washery which works on screenings and makes a product which is sufficiently free from ash to be coked with success.

Attention should be called to the fact that the refuse from washing this coal is quite combustible, although it carries over 60 per cent of ash. In practice it is used regularly at the washery for steam purposes.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15. 16.	Maximum Screen MM. 6·34 3·16 1·20 0·64	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Minimum} \\ \text{Screen MM.} \\ 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 64 \\ 0 \cdot 30 \\ 0 \cdot 173 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} { m Mean} \\ { m MM.} \\ { m 4.75} \\ { m 2.18} \\ { m 0.92} \\ { m 0.47} \\ { m 0.24} \end{array}$	$\%$ of whole sample $40 \cdot 2$ $24 \cdot 0$ $14 \cdot 7$ $8 \cdot 0$ $6 \cdot 5$	% Ash in size. 18·1 16·4 15·4 14·1 12·8
17. 18.	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot30\\0\cdot173\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot173 \\ 0\cdot000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot 24 \\ 0\cdot 086 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\cdot 5 \\ 6\cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \end{array}$

Remarks.—The sample is run of mine, and the amount of fine material is not high in the circumstances. The coal is of medium strength only, and much more friable than the ash-bearing material.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes.)

	Original coal and its products.	between 1" and 1"' Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt.	Ash. %
20. 21. 22. 23.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes	This coal	was not			lbs.	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

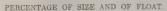
25 .	Original coal	wt. ir	lbs.	0%	agh		07. 01	Inhun	
26.	Washed coal	66	"	 10	66		10 0	arpnut	
27.	Refuse.	66	66	 66	66	* * * *	66	66	
40.	Other products	6.6	6.6	6 .	6.6		6.6	6.6	
29.	Loss	66	66	 66	66		66	66	
30.	Loss in %								

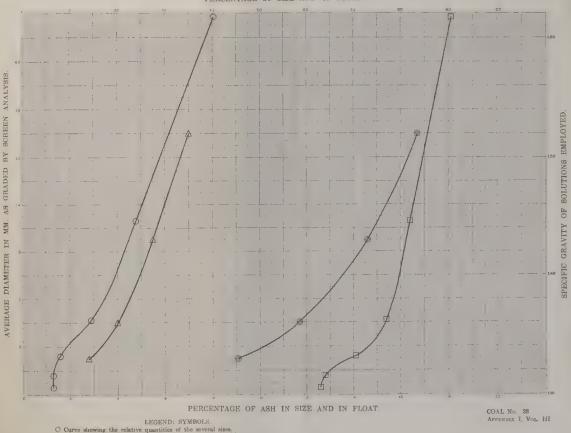
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone	Ratio to star	adord
02.	reduction in ash.	" Constant	6
ა ა.	Sulphur, 07	 66	
o4.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %		• • • •
35.	Increase in evaporation under holler 07.		
ან.	Decrease in clinker under boiler 07.		
31.	Fuel ratio of original coal.		
აბ.	washed		
39.	Calorific value of original coal		
40.	washed "		

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—Owing to the small size of this sample, washing was not attempted. The colliery operates a washery for screenings, which are used for the manufacture of coke.





percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
" material floating at the several densities.



COAL.-No. 34.

Locality.—Coleman, Alberta.

Colliery.—International Coal and Coke Co., Denison colliery, No. 2 seam.

Sample.—One hundred and twenty-eight sacks from No. 2 seam. The coal chosen was run of mine, shovelled from cars from chutes distant between 4200 and 6600 feet from the mouth of the mine entry. Sampled May 10, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
	$1 \cdot 540 \dots$	$75 \cdot 7$	$8 \cdot 5$	$24 \cdot 3$	$54 \cdot 7$
	$1 \cdot 420 \dots$	$67 \cdot 2$	7.9	$32 \cdot 8$	$43 \cdot 3$
3.	$1 \cdot 370 \dots \dots$	$46 \cdot 6$	$3 \cdot 9$	$53 \cdot 4$	31.1
4.	$1 \cdot 320 \dots \dots$	$23 \cdot 5$	$2 \cdot 0$	$76 \cdot 5$	$24 \cdot 5$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. C	ar. under	1.37	5			. %	yield	48.5 %	ash	$4 \cdot 4$
6.	Bone coa	al, Sp. G	4r. 1.375	to 1.	55			. 66	66	27.5 "	66	17.7
7.	Useful co	oal—sun	n of (5) a	and (6)	i)			. 66	66	76.0 "	6.6	$8 \cdot 5$
8.	Refuse, S	Sp. Gr. e	over $1 \cdot 5$	5					6.6	24.0 "	66	$55 \cdot 5$
9.	Assay of	original	sample	raw c	oal as sen	t to chem	ist				6.6	19.8*
10.	66	66	66 -	66	6.6	66				% st	llphur	$0 \cdot 4$
11.	6.6	44	66	66	6.6	"				\dots Fuel	Ratio	$2 \cdot 22$
12.	Assay of	mixed g	good and	bone	coal (5) a	and (6)					6.6	$2 \cdot 35$

^{*} It may be noted that several other samples from this seam, taken earlier and later for other purposes, all ran a little lower in ash than this main sample. It is, therefore, probable that, the above-named sample included some unusually low grade material. The variation would not, however, amount to more than say 2 per cent.

Remarks.—The coal contains a medium proportion of innate ash, and large amounts both of bone and refuse, which contain moderate percentages of ash. It can be considerably improved by washing, although it can never produce a very high grade product, owing to the considerable amount of medium bone, which carries a good deal of ash, and yet is too valuable to be thrown away.

TABLE B.
Screen Analysis.

10	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13. 14.	$6 \cdot 34$ $3 \cdot 16$	$3 \cdot 16$	4.75	$\frac{12 \cdot 6}{25 \cdot 3}$	18.6
15.	1.20	$1 \cdot 20$ $0 \cdot 64$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\!\cdot\!18 \\ 0\!\cdot\!92 \end{array}$	$35 \cdot 6$ $20 \cdot 7$	$19 \cdot 2$ $18 \cdot 2$
16.	0.64	0.30	0.47	11.3	$16 \cdot 2$
17.	0.30	0.173	0.24	9.4	16.0
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086	$10 \cdot 4$	16.9

Remarks.—This coal is quite friable, although not as markedly so as that from the Coal Creek district. It might be noted that the two milli-

metre size contains the largest amount of ash, both coarser and finer materials being somewhat cleaner. This same fact has been noticed in several other coals in the district.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal	2490	$22 \cdot 4$	$25\overline{22}$	19.0	1246	16.8
20.	Washed coal	1773	13.7	1692	$10 \cdot 9$	906	$11 \cdot 1$
21.	Refuse—coarse	581	$50 \cdot 0$	704	$44 \cdot 5$	76	$66 \cdot 8$
22.	Hutch product	82		46	$12 \cdot 2$		
23.	Jig slimes			62	$18 \cdot 1$		
24.	Table slimes					197	$13 \cdot 2$

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	6258	%	ash	19.8	% sul	phur	0.4
26.	Washed coal	66	66	4568	66	66	$11 \cdot 6$	66	66	$0 \cdot 4$
27	Refuse	66	66	1361	66	66	47.6	66	66	
28.	Other products	66	66	258	66	66		66	66	
29.	Other products	66	66	71	66	66		66	"	
	Loss in $\%$ 1·1.									

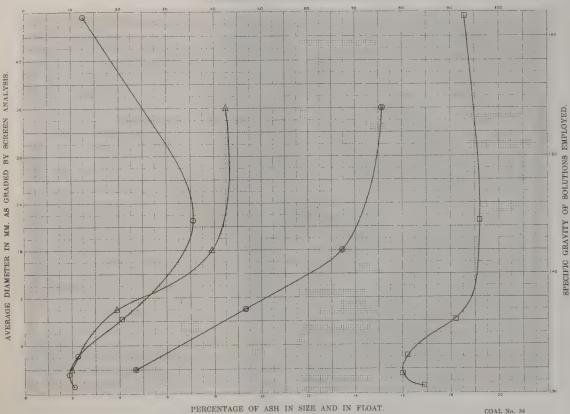
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone% Reduction in ash%			$\begin{array}{c} 96 \cdot 3 \\ 73 \cdot 3 \end{array}$
	" sulphur		66	10.0
	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler	$9 \cdot 3$		
	Decrease in clinker under boiler			
	Fuel ratio of original coal			
	" washed "			
39.	Calorific value of original coal	6510		
40.		7320		

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The result of this trial was fairly satisfactory, although a better reduction of ash could easily be made in a commercial operation.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sises.

percentage of sah in each of the several sizes.

COAL No. 34 APPENDIX I, VOL. III



COAL.-No. 34 SP.

Locality.—Coleman, Alberta.

Colliery.—International Coal and Coke Co., Denison colliery, No. 4 seam.

Sample.—Sample of twelve sacks from No. 4 seam, taken from one car each, from chutes at 790, 840, 1140, 3,000, and 5,700 feet from the entrance, respectively. The sample is run of mine, roughly hand picked. Sampled May 10, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
of solution.	%	%	7,0	$\frac{\%}{47\cdot 5}$
$1 \cdot 525 \dots \dots$	$84 \cdot 2$ $60 \cdot 1$	9.5 6.0	$15 \cdot 8$ $39 \cdot 9$	$31 \cdot 2$
 $\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 420 \dots \dots \\ 1 \cdot 370 \dots \dots \end{array}$	46.6	$5\cdot 2$	$53 \cdot 4$	$25 \cdot 9$
$1 \cdot 320 \dots \dots$	$26 \cdot 2$	$3 \cdot 3$	73.8	$20 \cdot 6$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemist's results:—

5.	Good co	al, Sp. C	dr. und	er 1 · 378	5			% yield	48.0 %	ash	5.3
6.	Bone cos	al, Sp. G	r. 1.37	5 to 1	55	t to chemi		"	89.5 "	"	$10.3 \\ 10.2$
7.	Useful co	oal—sun Sp. Gr. (a oi (5) over 1.	ana (o 55)			66 66	10.5 "	66	$51 \cdot 9$
9.	Assav of	original		e raw c	oal as sen	t to chemi	st		~ "	66	$16 \cdot 2$
11.	66	66	"		7 (*)	1 (0)			Fuel	Ratio	$\frac{2 \cdot 32}{2 \cdot 64}$
12.	Assay of	mixed g	good ar	id bone	coal (5)	and (6)					2.01

Remarks.—This coal is high in innate ash, and contains very large amounts of bone coal, and a large amount of refuse, each fairly low in ash. The coal is not very suitable for ash reduction by washing, on account of the character of its bone.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	$egin{array}{lll} { m Maximum} \\ { m Screen & MM.} \\ { m 6 \cdot 34} \\ { m 3 \cdot 16} \\ { m 1 \cdot 20} \\ { m 0 \cdot 64} \\ { m 0 \cdot 30} \\ { m 0 \cdot 173} \\ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{ll} ext{Minimum} \\ ext{Screen MM.} \\ ext{3.16} \\ ext{1.20} \\ ext{0.64} \\ ext{0.30} \\ ext{0.173} \\ ext{0.000} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Mean} \\ \text{MM.} \\ 4 \cdot 75 \\ 2 \cdot 18 \\ 0 \cdot 92 \\ 0 \cdot 47 \\ 0 \cdot 24 \\ 0 \cdot 086 \end{array}$	$\%$ of whole sample $17 \cdot 4$ $22 \cdot 1$ $18 \cdot 3$ $13 \cdot 5$ $13 \cdot 0$ $15 \cdot 7$	% Ash in size 14.4 17.4 15.7 14.8 14.9 15.8
--	--	--	---	--	---

Remarks.—The coal is quite friable, and shows the peculiarity mentioned for coal 34 and others, viz., that the proportion of two millimetre stuff is exceptionally large and carries the highest percentage of ash.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes.)

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
21. 22.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes	} This coa	ıl was no	ot washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	.wt. in	lbs.	 %	ash	% sulphu	r
26.	Washed coal	4.6	66	 66	44	"	
	Refuse						
	Other products						
29.	Loss	. 66	6.6	 66	66	"	
30.	Loss in %.						

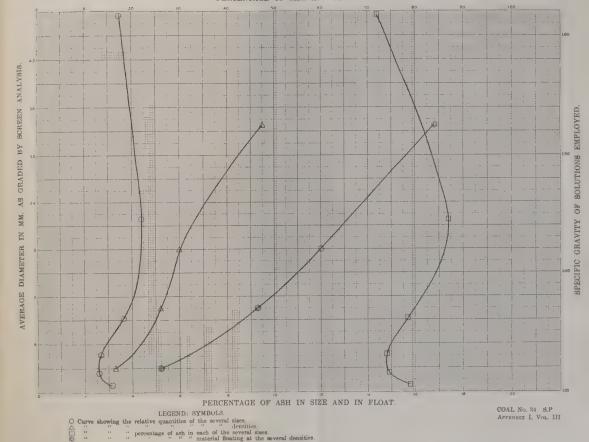
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31. 32.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone% Reduction in ash%	 Ratio to standard	
33.	" sulphur	 "	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %		
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler		
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%		
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal		
38.	" " washed "		
39.	Calorific value of original coal		
40.	" washed "		

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—Owing to the small quantity of this sample, and also to the results of the specific gravity tests, it was considered unnecessary to make any washing trial.







THE WESTERN CROWSNEST PASS, OR ELK RIVER-FERNIE FIELD.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:—

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

- Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.
 △ " " " densities.
 □ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
 ⊚ " " material floating at the several densities.
- The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—



COAL.-No. 31.

Locality.—Michel, B.C.

Colliery.—Crowsnest Pass Coal Co., Michel colliery No. 3.

Sample.—One hundred and fifty bags taken from cars as they came from the mine, which was being reopened. The coal was screened over bars set 2" apart, and this represents less than one-third of the run of mine, over two-thirds being so fine as to run through the bars. Sampled April 30, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
of solution.	%	%	%	%
$1. 1 \cdot 515 \dots \dots$	88-1	6.9	$11 \cdot 9$	$54 \cdot 8$
2. 1.425	$85 \cdot 0$	$5 \cdot 8$	$15 \cdot 0$	$51 \cdot 2$
3. 1·380	$78 \cdot 1$	$3 \cdot 4$	$21 \cdot 9$	$43 \cdot 5$
$4. 1 \cdot 330 \cdot \dots \cdot \dots \cdot \dots$	$63 \cdot 4$	$2 \cdot 8$	$36 \cdot 5$	- 31.5

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	oal, Sp. 0	Gr. und	$er 1 \cdot 375$	'			% yield	77.4 % ash	$3 \cdot 3$
6.	Bone co	al, Sp. C	$3r. 1 \cdot 37$	'5 to 1.5	$55 \dots \dots$			111 11	77.4 % ash 10.6 %	$32 \cdot 9$
7.	Useful o	eoal—sur	$n ext{ of } (5)$	and (6)				. 66 66	88.0 " "	6.8
8.	Refuse,	Sp. Gr.	over 1.	55				66 66	12.0 " "	$57 \cdot 3$
9.	Assay o	f origina	l sampl	e raw co	al as sen	t to chemi	ist		% sulphu	$12 \cdot 5$
10.	66	66	"	"	66	66			% sulphu	r = 0.5
11.	6.6	6.6	66	66	66	"			Fuel Rati	$0.2 \cdot 53$
12.	Assay of	f mixed	good ar	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)				$2 \cdot 66$

Remarks.—The innate ash is low; the bone coal is fairly high, and carries a large amount of ash, while the refuse is large in amount, with medium ash. The coal can, therefore, be considerably improved by washing.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15. 16.	$egin{array}{lll} { m Maximum} & { m Screen \ MM.} & { m 6.34} & { m 3.16} & { m 1.20} & { m 0.64} & { m 0.30} &$	$egin{array}{ll} { m Minimum} \\ { m Screen \ MM.} \\ 3\cdot 16 \\ 1\cdot 20 \\ 0\cdot 64 \\ 0\cdot 30 \\ 0\cdot 173 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} { m Mean} \\ { m MM.} \\ { m 4.75} \\ { m 2.18} \\ { m 0.92} \\ { m 0.47} \\ { m 0.24} \end{array}$	$\%$ of whole sample $41 \cdot 1$ $20 \cdot 1$ $14 \cdot 1$ $8 \cdot 9$ $7 \cdot 9$	% Ash in size. 19·1 13·7 11·7 8·3 7·5
	~ ~ ~	$0.173 \\ 0.000$	$0.47 \\ 0.24 \\ 0.086$	$7 \cdot 9$ $7 \cdot 9$	7.5 7.9

Remarks.—This coal is similar to the others from the immediate neighbourhood, although its average ash is higher. The coal, itself, is very

friable, while the ash-bearing material is comparatively strong. It should be noted that this sample, and the others from the same district, are of lump coal from which all the slack has been removed by screening.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

		Sizes		Sizes			
		between		between		Sizes	
	Original coal and	$1^{\prime\prime}$ and		$\frac{1}{2}''$ and		under	
	its products.	1//	Ash.	1/8	Ash.	1// 8	Ash.
	_	Total wt.	%	Total wt.	%	Total wt.	%
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	
19.	Original coal	2441	$17 \cdot 4$	1609	$9 \cdot 8$	1955	$9 \cdot 0$
20.	Washed coal	1900	$8 \cdot 4$	1370	$5 \cdot 6$	1651	$4 \cdot 6$
21.	Refuse—coarse	434	$51 \cdot 3$	144	$47 \cdot 3$	74	$54 \cdot 8$
22.	Hutch product	78	$20 \cdot 0$	81	$23 \cdot 6$		
23.	Jig slimes			51	$11 \cdot 2$		
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coalw	vt. in	lbs.	6005	% &	ash	12.5	% sulphur	0.5
26.	Washed coal	6.6	66	4921	6.6	66	$6 \cdot 2$	"	0.5
27.	Refuse	66	"	652	"	66	$50 \cdot 7$	"	
28.	Other products	66	66	340	66	"		"	
29.	Loss	66	"	92	"	66		"	
	Loss in % 1.5.								

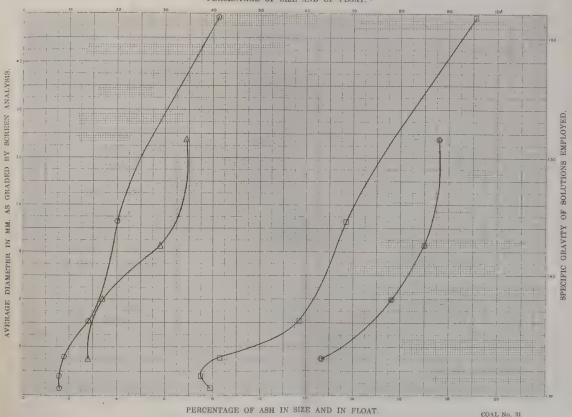
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %	82.0	Ratio to	standar	d 93·7
	Reduction in ash%		66	66	$109 \cdot 2$
33.	" " sulphur		6.6	6.6	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %	$7 \cdot 9$			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%	$5 \cdot 3$			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	59.8			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	$2 \cdot 53$			
	" washed "				
39.	Calorific value of original coal	7370			
40.	" washed "	7950			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This washing test may be considered a very satisfactory one, although the loss is higher than would have been the case in a commercial operation. It must be noted that this sample is of screened coal, and, therefore, presumably of better quality than the ordinary run of mine. Possibly the latter would be more suitable for washing, particularly as it is largely used for the manufacture of coal, in which ash is very undesirable.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT. .



APPENDIX I, VOL. III

LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
" " material floating at the several densities.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sises.



COAL.-No. 30.

Locality.—Michel, B.C.

Colliery.—Crowsnest Pass Coal Co., Michel, No. 7 mine.

Sample.—One hundred and fifty bags from a new mine, which was, at the time, undergoing development. The sample was taken from sixteen mine cars, selected from different parts of the mine. The coal was screened on 2", and then run over the picking belt. Sampled April 29, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 525 \dots$	89.3	$6 \cdot 0$	10.5	$55\cdot6$
	1.420	$83 \cdot 8$		$16 \cdot 2$	$43 \cdot 0$
3.	1.370	$80 \cdot 3$	$4 \cdot 3$	$19 \cdot 7$	$42 \cdot 0$
4.	$1 \cdot 320 \dots$	$68 \cdot 4$	$3 \cdot 5$	$31 \cdot 7$	$27 \cdot 5$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. (Gr. unde	$er 1 \cdot 375$				%	yield	80.8	% ash	$4 \cdot 3$
6.	Bone coa	al, Sp. (${\rm Gr.} 1 \cdot 37$	$^{\prime}5$ to $1\cdot 3$	$55 \dots$			66	6.6	9.2	66 66	$23 \cdot 2$
7.	Useful co	al—sur	n of (5)	and (6))			66	66	$90 \cdot 0$	66 66	$6 \cdot 2$
8.	Refuse, S	Sp. Gr.	$\operatorname{over} 1 \cdot i$	$55\ldots\ldots$				66	66	$10 \cdot 0$	66 66	$60 \cdot 0$
9.	Assay of	origina	l sample	e raw co	al as sen	t to chem	$ist \dots$				66 66	$11 \cdot 9$
10.	66	66	66 -	6.6	66	66				% 8	sulphur	$0 \cdot 4$
11.	66	66	< 66	"	66						el Ŕatio	
12.	Assav of	mixed a	good an	d bone	coal (5) a							

Remarks.—The innate ash is medium in amount; the bone coal is rather low, but with high ash; and the refuse is considerable, also with high ash. The ash can, therefore, be reduced considerably by washing.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	% of whole	% Ash in
	Screen MM.	Screen MM.	MM	sample	size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	4.75	43.0	$15 \cdot 5$
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$	$\overline{16\cdot 4}$	10.3
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92	$13 \cdot 3$	$9 \cdot 2$
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	0.30	0.47	9.4	8.4
17.	0.30	$0 \cdot 173$	0.24	$8 \cdot \hat{7}$	$8 \cdot 2$
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086	9.2	9.6

Remarks.—The coal is very similar to others from the same field, but is somewhat less friable. It may be noted, however, that the fine sizes contain more ash than do the same sizes in the other coals of the same district.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and ½" Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ lbs.	Ash. %
20. 21. 22. 23.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse	This samp	ole was n	not washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

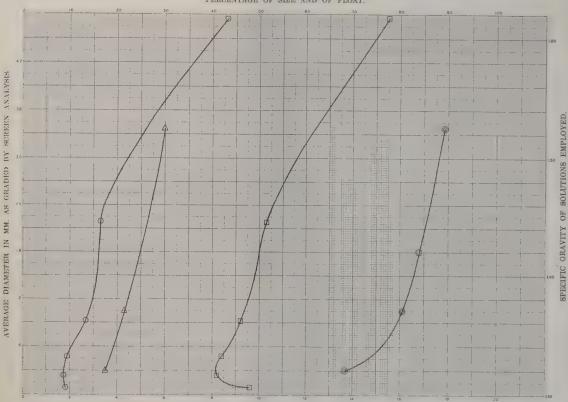
25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	 0%	ash	 0/	sulphur	
26.	Washed coal	"	66	 66	66	"	"	
27.	Refuse		66	 66	66	66	66	
28.	Other products	66	66	66	66	 "	66	
29.	Loss	66	66	66	66	 66	66	
30.	Loss in %							

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The results of preliminary tests were such that it was not considered necessary to wash this coal.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.

LEGEND: SYMBOLS. O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

densities.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
" " material floating at the several densities.

COAL No. 30 APPENDIX I, VOL. III



COAL.-No. 29.

Locality.—Michel, B.C.

Colliery.—Crowsnest Pass Coal Co., Michel colliery, No. 8 mine.

Sample.—One hundred and seventy-five sacks, chiefly drawn from No. 2 district, where the face is about 1,500 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. The sample had been screened on 2", and then hand picked by boys. Sampled April 28, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

2. 3.	Specific gravity of solution. 1.535. 1.415. 1.375.	Float % 89·7 84·1 80·0	Ash in Float ${}^{\circ}$	Sink % 10·3 15·9 20·0	Ash in Sink $\frac{\%}{58.7}$ 45.0 38.0
4.	$1 \cdot 325 \dots$	$72 \cdot 0$	$2 \cdot \overline{6}$	28.0	29.4

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	oal, Sp. (Gr. und	$er 1 \cdot 378$	5			07 711014	80·0 % ash	0.0
6.	Bone co	al. Sp. C	r 1.37	5 to 1.		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		70 yieiu	10.0 " ash	$3 \cdot 2$
7.	Useful	2091—611	n of (5)	end (6	\		* * * * * *	// //	10.0	$17 \cdot 7$
8	Defuse	Sa Ca	n or (5)	and (o)			** **	90.0 " "	$4 \cdot 6$
Ο,	iteruse,	op. Gr.	over 1.	3 3				66 66	10 0 66 66	$60 \cdot 0$
9,	Assay o	t origina	ı sampl	e raw co	oal as ser	it to chem	ist		07	10.2
10.	6 6	6.6	66 -	6.6	6.6	6.6			% sulphu	
11.	66	66	66	66	66	66			··· % surpnui	. 0.0
12.	Assavo	f mixed	rood on	dhono	0001 (5)	I (a)			Fuel Ratio	$2 \cdot 72$
	amonday O	i illiacu ş	soou an	d bone	coar (a)	ana (b)				$2 \cdot 80$

Remarks.—This coal is similar to that from Coal Creek, but the bone is exceedingly low in ash. As a large proportion of the impurity is in the refuse, the coal would wash well if it were considered necessary.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15. 16. 17.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Maximum} \\ \text{Screen MM.} \\ 6 \cdot 34 \\ 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 64 \\ 0 \cdot 30 \\ 0 \cdot 173 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{ll} { m Minimum} \\ { m Screen \ MM.} \\ { m 3\cdot 16} \\ { m 1\cdot 20} \\ { m 0\cdot 64} \\ { m 0\cdot 30} \\ { m 0\cdot 173} \\ { m 0\cdot 000} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Mean} \\ \text{MM.} \\ 4 \cdot 75 \\ 2 \cdot 18 \\ 0 \cdot 92 \\ 0 \cdot 47 \\ 0 \cdot 24 \\ 0 \cdot 086 \end{array}$	% of whole sample 31.0 16.9 14.0 11.0 12.0 16.1	% Ash in • size 14.9 13.1 11.5 9.5 7.6
	0 110	0.000	0.086	$16 \cdot 1$	$6 \cdot 7$

Remarks.—This coal is apparently even more friable than the samples from Coal Creek, but in general is very similar to them, the pure coal being much weaker than the ash-bearing material.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes		ple was r	not washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

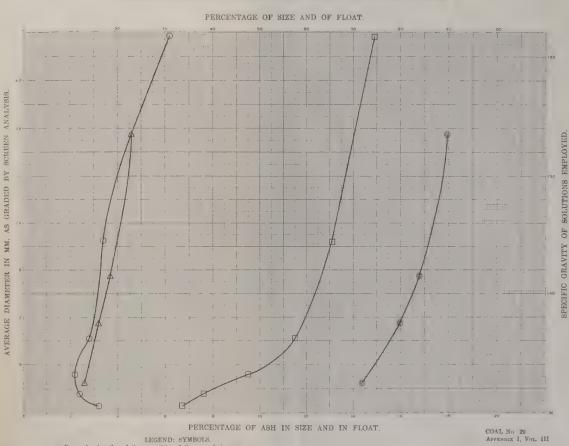
0 =	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	 %	ash	 % sul	phur	
25.	Original coal	66	66	66	66	66	66	
26.	Washed coal	. 66			66	 66	66	
	Refuse	, , , , ,		 66	66	 66		
28.	Other products			 66	66	 66	66	
29.	Loss							
30.	Loss in $\%$.							

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %	 Ratio to standard	
32.	Reduction in ash	 66 66	
33.	" sulphur		
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %		
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler		
3 6.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%		
0.0	Fuel ratio of original coal		
38.	" " washed "		
39.	Calorific value of original coal		
40.	washed		

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The results of preliminary tests were such that it was not considered necessary to wash this coal.



Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.
 "" densities
 "" percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
 "" " procentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
 "" " and reid Society at the several densities.



COAL.-No. 51.

Locality.—Hosmer, B.C.

Colliery.—Hosmer Mines, Ltd., Hosmer mine, No. 2 seam.

Sample.—Forty-five bags from No. 2 seam, 1,600 feet in on main cross-cut and 740 feet to the south. Coal was run of mine without any cleaning at mine. Lumps of slate over $1\frac{1}{2}$ were, however, removed by hand before preparing the sample for the laboratory tests. Sampled July 24, 1909.

TABLE A. Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	1.554	$86 \cdot 0$	$8 \cdot 4$	$14 \cdot 0$	$54 \cdot 7$
2.	1.440	$67 \cdot 3$	$6 \cdot 6$	$32 \cdot 7$	$35 \cdot 5$
3.	1.378	$55 \cdot 8$	$4 \cdot 6$	$44 \cdot 2$	$29 \cdot 5$
4.	1.340	$31 \cdot 9$	$3 \cdot 5$	$68 \cdot 1$	$22 \cdot 6$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. C	Gr. unde	r 1 · 37	5			. %	yield	$55 \cdot 0$	% ash	$4 \cdot 5$
6.	Bone coa	d, Sp. (Gr. $1 \cdot 37$	5 to 1	•55			. 66	66	$30 \cdot 3$	20 00	$15 \cdot 1$
7.	Useful co	al—sur	n of (5)	and (6	3)			. 66	6.6	$85 \cdot 3$	66 66	$8 \cdot 3$
8.	Refuse, S	Sp. Gr.	over 1.5	5				. "	66	$14 \cdot 7$	"	$58 \cdot 6$
9.	Assay of	origina	l sample	raw c	eoal as sen	t to chem	ist				66 66	$15 \cdot 3$
10.	66	66	66	66	66	6.6				%	sulphur	$0 \cdot 3$
11.	66	66	6.6	66	66	6.6				\dots Fu	el Ŕatio	2.90
12.	Assay of	mixed;	good and	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)					6 66	

Remarks.—This sample should be compared with samples 52 and 53, which were taken at the same time from seams higher in the measures, but with more cover. As the depth increases the proportions of both good and useful coal increase and the ash decreases, while the refuse which is high in 51 becomes quite low in 53.

All of these coals can be improved by washing, but as the workings get deeper it is probable that washing will be unnecessary, unless for the manufacture of high grade coke.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample.	% Ash in size.
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					

Remarks on Table B.—No screen analyses were made on this coal.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

Sizes

Sizes

	Original coal and its products.	between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	between $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ lbs.	Ash.
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse. Hutch product. Jig slimes Table slimes	1.					

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	 0/0	ash	 % 8	sulphur	
25.	Original coal	66	"	 "	66	 66	-66	
26.	Washed coal	66	66	 66	66	 6.6	66	
27.	Washed coal	66	"	 66	"	 "	66	
28.	Other products	66	66	 66	66	 66	66	
29.	LOSS							
30.	Loss in %							

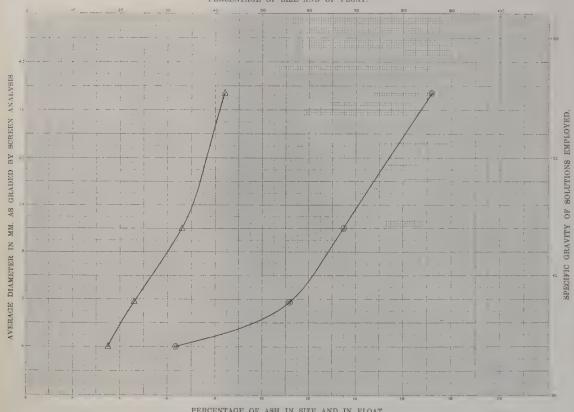
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone. %	 Ratio to standard	
32.	Reduction in ash	 	
00	(f (i) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii		
0.4	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter		
0 =	To among in exponention under boller/0		
26	Dogresse in clinker under boller/0		
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal		
90	" washed "		
39.	Calorific value of original coal		
40	washed "		

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—It was not considered necessary to wash this sample.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.

LEGEND: SYMBOLS. Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes. densities.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
"" " material floating at the several densities.

COAL No. 51 APPENDIX I, VOL. III



COAL.-No. 52.

Locality.—Hosmer, B.C.

Colliery.—Hosmer Mines, Ltd., Hosmer mine, No. 6 seam.

Sample.—Forty-five bags from No. 6 seam, 3,355 feet in on the main cross-cut and 450 feet to the south.

Coal was run of mine without any cleaning at the mine. Lumps of slate over $1\frac{1}{2}$ were, however, removed by hand at the laboratory before preparing the sample for the tests. Sampled July, 1909.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	. %	%
	$1 \cdot 550 \dots$	$86 \cdot 2$	$7 \cdot 0$	13.8	59.9
	$1 \cdot 426 \dots$	$79 \cdot 9$	$5 \cdot 5$	$20 \cdot 1$	$43 \cdot 1$
	$1 \cdot 375 \dots \dots$	$69 \cdot 0$	$4\cdot 2$	$31 \cdot 0$	$33 \cdot 4$
4.	$1 \cdot 325 \dots$	$57 \cdot 1$	$3 \cdot 9$	$42 \cdot 9$	$24 \cdot 3$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good o	eoal, Sp. C	3r. unde	er 1·37	5			% yield	69.0 %	ash	$4 \cdot 2$
6.	Bone c	oal, Sp. (Gr. 1·37	'5 to 1	$\cdot 55 \dots$			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$17 \cdot 2$ "	66	18.2
7.	Useful	coal—sur	n of (5)	and (6	3)			66 66	86.2 "	66	$7 \cdot 0$
8.	Refuse	e, Sp. Gr.	over $1 \cdot$	$55 \dots$				66 66	13.8 "	66	$52 \cdot 6$
9.	Assay	of origina	l sample	e raw o	coal as ser	at to chem	ist			66	12.4
10.	66	66	66	66	66	io oo chchi			% sul	phur	0.6
11.		**	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6			\dots Fuel 1	Ratio	$2 \cdot 42$
12.	Assay	of $mixed$ i	good an	d bone	e coal (5)	and (6)				66	

Remarks.—This sample should be compared with samples 51 and 53' which were taken at the same time from other seams. As the depth of cover increases the proportions of both good and useful coal increase and the ash decreases, while the refuse which is high in 51 becomes quite low in 53.

All of these coals can be improved by washing, but as the workings get deeper it is probable that washing will be unnecessary unless for the manufacture of high grade coke.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

10	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample.	% Ash in size.
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					

Remarks on Table B.—No screen analysis was made on this sample.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal its product	ts.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal Washed coal	Not washed.	1001		10178		105.	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	 0%	ash	 0% 8	ailphur	
26.	Washed coal	66	66	 "	66	66	66	
27.	Refuse	66	66	 44	66	 66	66	
28.	Other products	66	66	66	66	 66	66	
29.	Loss	66	66	 66	66	 66	66	
30.	Loss in %							

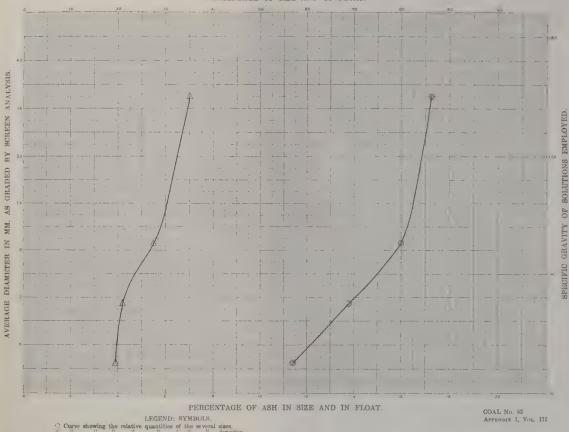
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

32.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone . % Reduction in ash	 Ratio to	standard	
33.	" " sulphur	66	66	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal.			
38.	" " washed "			
39.	Calorific value of original coal.			
40.	" washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—It was not considered necessary to wash this sample.





percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
" " material floating at the several densities.

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COAL.-No. 53.

Locality.—Hosmer, B.C.

Colliery.—Hosmer Mines, Ltd., Hosmer mine, No. 8 seam.*

*At the time 'this sample was taken the No. 8 was the deepest seam, and the highest stratigraphically that had been developed sufficiently to sample. Since then the No. 9 seam has been opened and has proved to be of better quality than any of the three sampled.

Sample.—Ten bags from No. 8 seam, 3,790 feet in on main cross-cut 85 feet to the south.

Coal was run of mine without any cleaning at mine. Lumps of slate over $1\frac{1}{2}$ " were, however, removed by hand before preparing the sample for the laboratory tests. Sampled July 24, 1909.

TABLE A.

Specific C	ravity	Tests.
------------	--------	--------

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	07	07
1.	$1 \cdot 554 \dots$	$93\cdot 6$	$3\tilde{\cdot}9$	6.4	$56\overset{/o}{\cdot}2$
	1.421	90.8	$3 \cdot 3$	$9 \cdot 2$	46.6
3.	$1 \cdot 375 \dots \dots$	$87 \cdot 9$	$2 \cdot 9$	$12 \cdot \overline{1}$	$37 \cdot 2$
4.	$1 \cdot 325 \dots \dots$	$81 \cdot 7$	$2 \cdot 7$	$18 \cdot 3$	$28 \cdot 3$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good co.	al, Sp. (Gr. unde	er 1 · 378	Ď			07	vield	87.0 07	ach	2.9
0.	Done cos	ai, sp. c	ar. 1.37	o to 1.	55			6.6	6.6	5.7 "	((19.3
7.	Useful co	oal—sur	n of (5)	and (6)					93.6 "		
8.	Refuse, 8	Sp. Gr.	over $1 \cdot .$	$55 \dots$				66	66	6.4 "	66	55.5
9.	Assay of	origina	l sample	e raw co	oal as sen	t to chem	ist				66	7.5
10.	**	6.6	* *	6.6	6.6	66				% su		
	66									Fuol	Datio	
12.	Assay of	mixed ;	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)				66	"	2.30

Remarks.—This sample should be compared with samples 51 and 52, which were taken at the same time from seams lower in the measures but with less cover. As the depth of cover increases the proportions of both good and useful coal increase and the ash decreases, while the refuse, which is high in 51, becomes quite low in 53.

All these coals can be improved by washing, but as the workings get deeper it is probable that washing will be unnecessary, unless for the manufacture of high grade coke.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13.	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample.	% Ash in size.
14.					
15.	• • • •				
16.					
17.					
18.	* * * *				
20.	* * * *				

Remarks on Table B.—No screen analysis was made on this coal.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt.	Ash. %
19. Original coal 20. Washed coal 21. Refuse—coarse 22. Hutch product 23. Jig slimes 24. Table slimes			ios.		lbs.	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

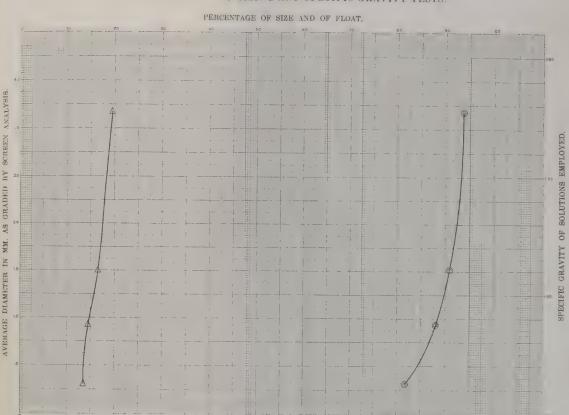
25.	Original coal	wt.	in lbs		% ash	 % sulphur	
26.	Washed coal	66	**		66 66	 66 Saiphai	
27.	Refuse	66	"		66 66	 "	
28.	Other products	66	"		66 66	66 66	
29.	Loss	66	"		66 66	 66 66	
30.	Loss in %		* * 1	•			

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31	Reduction in ash			
01.	recovery of washed coar, including good bone.	 Ratio to	standard	
		66	66	
22	(6 (6 cml-1-1-	 ••		
00.	SUIDHIF	66	46	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter			
25	Thomas is stated the value caloffineter			
UU.	THE CASE III EVADORATION UNDER HOLLOW			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler.			
27	Established under boller			
01.	T UEL LAURO DI DEIVINAL COST			
38.	" " Washed " Calorific value of original			
901	Washed			
<i>5</i> 9.	Calorific value of original coal.			
40.	" Washed "			
20.	" washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—It was not considered necessary to wash this coal.



PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT

COAL No. 53

APPENDIX I, VOL. III

LIGEND: SYMBOLS.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes densities to the several sizes are several sizes.

"percentage of ash in each of the several sizes

" material floating at the several densities



COAL.-No. 27.

Locality.—Coal Creek, Fernie, B.C.

Colliery.—Crowsnest Pass Coal Co., Coal Creek, No. 2 mine.

Sample.—One hundred and forty-four bags of commercial screened coal from the No. 5 mine, on the north side of Coal creek. The coal was first screened on a 2" shaking screen and then hand picked. Sampled April 25, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity of solution.	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
1. 2.	1.510	87.9 85.6	$3 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 6$	$12 \cdot 1$ $14 \cdot 4$	53.2
3.	$1 \cdot 370$ $1 \cdot 320$	$83 \cdot 2$ $80 \cdot 2$	$2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 2$	16·8 19·8	$46 \cdot 8$ $42 \cdot 0$ $36 \cdot 1$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	al, Sp. (Gr. und	er 1.375	5			0% .	vield	83.5 07	ach	2.4
U.	Done co.	ai, op. c	яľ., 1•б	(5 to 1.	55			6.6	6.6	5.5	"	$21 \cdot 4$
6.	Userur c	oal—sur	n ot (5)	and (6))			66	66	89.0 "	66	
8.	Refuse,	Sp. Gr.	over $1 \cdot$	$55 \dots$				66	66	11.0 (66	56.0
9.	Assay of	origina	l sampl	e raw co	al as sen	t to chen	nist	•		11.0	66	0.0
										% sul	nhur	0.5
	66					66				Fuol I	Datia	9.46
12.	Assay of	mixed a	good an	d bone	coal (5)	and (6)				66	66	2.93

Remarks.—The coal is low in innate ash, and contains but little bone, although the latter is high in ash. There is a fairly large amount of refuse, with a medium proportion of ash. The coal could, therefore, be decidedly improved by washing if the circumstances justify it, but under present conditions this treatment is unnecessary, unless for high grade coke. The coal is on the whole one of the best in the whole series.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \text{Maximum} \\ & & \text{Screen MM.} \\ 13. & & 6 \cdot 34 \\ 14. & & 3 \cdot 16 \\ 15. & & 1 \cdot 20 \\ 16. & & 0 \cdot 64 \\ 17. & & 0 \cdot 30 \\ 18. & & 0 \cdot 173 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Minimum} \\ \text{Screen MM.} \\ \hline 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 64 \\ 0 \cdot 30 \\ 0 \cdot 173 \\ 0 \cdot 000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Mean} \\ \text{MM.} \\ 4 \cdot 75 \\ 2 \cdot 18 \\ 0 \cdot 92 \\ 0 \cdot 47 \\ 0 \cdot 24 \\ 0 \cdot 086 \end{array}$	$\%$ of whole sample $38 \cdot 1$ $15 \cdot 8$ $14 \cdot 7$ $10 \cdot 7$ $10 \cdot 4$ $10 \cdot 3$	% Ash in size. 15.5 8.9 7.4 7.0 5.7 7.6
--	---	---	--	---

Remarks.—The coal makes a large proportion of fines, which are comparatively low in ash. It is evident, therefore, that the pure coal is very much more friable than the ash-bearing material.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
20. 21. 22. 23.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product	This coal	l was not	washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	 %	ash	 % su	llphur	
26	Washed coal	66	66	 6.6	6.6	 6.6	6.6	
27	Refuse	66	6.6	 6.6	6.6	 6.6	6.6	
28	Other products	66	66	 6.6	6.6	 6.6	6.6	
29.	Loss	66	66	 66	66	 66	6.6	
	Loss in %							

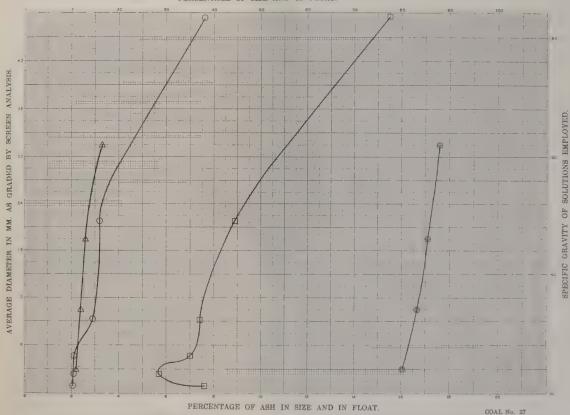
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to	standard	
32.	Reduction in ash%	 * *	• •	
33.	" " sulphur	 "	66	
	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %			
	Increase in evaporation under boiler%			
	Decrease in clinker under boiler%			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal			
38.	" " washed "			
39.	Calorific value of original coal			
40.	" " washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The results of preliminary tests were such that it was not considered necessary to wash this coal.





APPENDIX I, VOL. III

LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

percentage of ash in each of the several sises.

densities.

material floating at the several densities.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sises.



COAL.-No. 26.

Locality.—Coal Creek, Fernie, B.C.

Colliery.—Crowsnest Pass Coal Co., No. 5 Coal Creek mine.

Sample.—One hundred and fifty-one sacks of commercial screened coal from the No. 5 mine, on the north side of Coal creek. The coal was first screened on a 2" shaking screen and then hand picked. Sampled April 25, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	% .	% .	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 555 \dots$	$93 \cdot 0$	$6 \cdot 2$	$7 \cdot 0$	$69 \cdot 1$
2.	1.410	$88 \cdot 3$	$5 \cdot 1$	$11 \cdot 7$	$50 \cdot 6$
3.	$1 \cdot 375 \dots \dots$	$84 \cdot 7$	$4 \cdot 6$	$13 \cdot 3$	$41 \cdot 1$
	$1 \cdot 335 \dots$	$75 \cdot 8$	$3\overline{\cdot}1$	$24 \cdot 2$	$33 \cdot 6$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. C	dr. unde	r 1·375				. %	yield	84.7 %	ash	$4 \cdot 6$
6.	Bone coa	d. Sp. G	r. 1.37	$5 \text{ to } 1 \cdot 5$	$55 \dots \dots$. 66	66	8.3 "	66	$23 \cdot 2$
7.	Useful co	oalsun	n of (5)	and (6)				66	66	93.0 "	6.6	$6 \cdot 2$
8.	Refuse, S	Sp. Gr. o	over 1 :	$55 \dots$. 66	66	7.0 "	6.6	$69 \cdot 0$
9.	Assav of	origina	l sample	e raw co	al as sen	t to cher	nist				* *	10.8
10.	. "	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6				% su.	lphur	$0 \cdot 5$
11.	66	66	66	66	66	6.6				Fuel	Ratio	$2 \cdot 72$
12.	Assav of	mixed a	rood an	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)				66	66	$2 \cdot 69$

Remarks.—This coal has a medium proportion of innate ash and rather small proportions of bone and refuse, both high in ash. A considerable reduction in ash could be made by washing, but the original coal is good enough for present purpose, and, therefore, washing is not justifiable, except for high grade coke.

TABLE B.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size.
		Screen wivi.			
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$	$40 \cdot 2$	$16 \cdot 5$
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$	13.8	11.7
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92	$12 \cdot 2$	10.0
16.	0.64	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$	$9 \cdot 3$	9.0
17.	0.30	0.173	$0 \cdot 24$	$10 \cdot 9$	$7 \cdot 6$
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086	$13 \cdot 6$	$7 \cdot 4$

Remarks.—The proportion of fines is very large, and the low ash in the fine sizes indicates that the coal is much more friable than its ashbearing material. The amount of ash in the coarser lumps is surprisingly high, in comparison with the analysis of the whole sample.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

10	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and Ash. $\frac{1}{2}$ " 7% Total wt. lbs.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
20. 21.	Original coal Washed coal. Refuse—coarse. Hutch product. Jig slimes. Table slimes.	This coal was no	ot washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25. 26.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	 %	ash		% 8	sulphur	
27.	Refuse	66		66	66		66	"	
28.	Other products	66	66	 66	66		66	66	
29.	Loss in %	66	"	 66	66	• • • •	66	"	

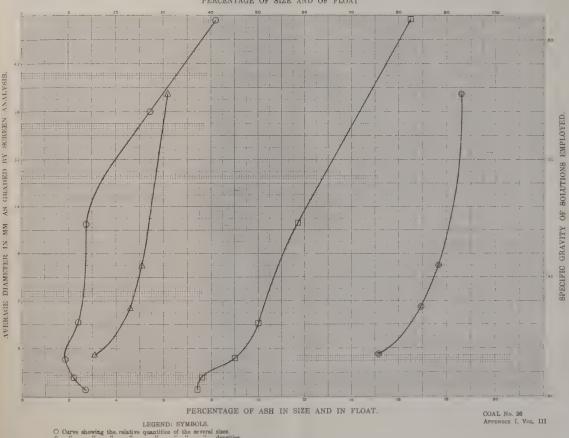
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to	standard	
32.	Reduction in ash	 66		
33.	" sulphur	 "	66	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal.			
38.	" " washed "			
39.	Calorific value of original coal			
40.	" washed "			
20.	YY CUDITOR			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The results of preliminary tests were such that it was not considered necessary to wash this coal.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT



percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
""" material floating at the several densities.



THE CASCADE COAL BASIN.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:-

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

○ Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

△ "" densities.
□ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
□ " " material floating at the several densities.

The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—

83-9



COAL .-- No. 25.

Locality.—Cascade coal field, Canmore, Alberta.

Colliery.—H. W. McNeil Co., Old No. 1 mine.

Sample.—One hundred and fifty bags from the east workings of the old mine. The sample, as it came from the mine, was screened, and the lump portion, approximately one-fourth of the whole, was hand picked, the lumps then being returned to the screenings, and the whole sacked. The sample may, therefore, be said to consist of 75 per cent run of mine and 25 per cent of hand picked lump. Sampled April 22, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	. %	%	%	%
	1.525	$84 \cdot 3$	$3 \cdot 4$	$15 \cdot 7$	$48 \cdot 6$
	$1 \cdot 400 \dots$	$83 \cdot 0$		$17 \cdot 0$	
3.	$1 \cdot 380 \dots$	$75 \cdot 4$	$2 \cdot 1$	$24 \cdot 6$	$38 \cdot 0$
4.	$1 \cdot 320 \dots$	$67 \cdot 3$	$2 \cdot 0$	$32 \cdot 7$	$28 \cdot 7$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. C	fr. unde	er 1.378	5			 %	yield	$74 \cdot 5$	% ash	$2 \cdot 5$
6.	Bone coa	ıl, Sp. G	r. $1 \cdot 37$	5 to 1.	55			 66	6.6	$9 \cdot 5$	"	$13 \cdot 2$
7.	Useful co	oal—sun	n of (5)	and (6)			 66	66	$84 \cdot 0$	66 66	$3 \cdot 7$
8.	Refuse, S	Sp. Gr. o	over 1.	55				 66	4.6	$16 \cdot 0$	66 66	$50 \cdot 6$
9.	Assay of	original	sample	e raw co	oal as ser	nt to	chemist	 			66 66	$12 \cdot 3$
								 		%	sulphur	0.8
11.	"	66	44	66	"						el Ratio	
12.	Assay of	mixed g	good an	d bone	coal (5)	and	(6)	 			66	$5 \cdot 12$

Remarks.—The innate ash in this coal is very high, and the amount of bone coal moderate, and with rather high ash, while the refuse is high, although low in ash. The coal can be considerably improved by washing, as so large a proportion of the ash is in the refuse. This coal is anthracitic in character, although by no means a true anthracite.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

13. 14. 15. 16. 17.	Maximum Screen MM. 6·34 3·16 1·20 0·64 0·30	$egin{array}{ll} { m Minimum} \\ { m Screen \ MM.} \\ 3\cdot 16 \\ 1\cdot 20 \\ 0\cdot 64 \\ 0\cdot 30 \\ 0\cdot 173 \\ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{l} { m Mean} \\ { m MM.} \\ 4\cdot 75 \\ 2\cdot 18 \\ 0\cdot 92 \\ 0\cdot 47 \\ 0\cdot 24 \\ \end{array}$	$\%$ of whole sample $42 \cdot 0$ $18 \cdot 7$ $14 \cdot 5$ $9 \cdot 6$ $8 \cdot 5$	% Ash in size 12.9 12.0 10.4 10.3 8.7
18.	0.30 0.173	0.000	0.24 0.086	$8 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 7$	8·7 8·3

Remarks.—The decreasing proportion of ash in the finer sizes shows that the coal is more friable than the ash-bearing material, and this is par-

ticularly noticeable, as the sample contained a large amount of screenings, which, ordinarily, are high in ash. In the circumstances, the proportion of fines is not large and their impurity not unexpectedly great. The coal is hard, and stands handling and shipment fairly well.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$	Ash.
19.	Original coal	2275	$13 \cdot 4$	2045	9.5	2540	$9 \cdot 2$
20.	Washed coal	1863	$6 \cdot 8$	1761	$5 \cdot 0$	1643	5.8
21.	Refuse—coarse	360	$59 \cdot 8$	189	$51 \cdot 5$	142	$44 \cdot 4$
22.	Hutch product	38	$16 \cdot 6$	90	$29 \cdot 5$		
23.	Jig slimes			12			
24.	Table slimes			4 4 4 4		330	$6 \cdot 4$

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25. 26.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	6860 5597	%	ash	$12.3 \\ 5.9$	%	sulphur	0.8
27.	Refuse	"	66	601	66	66	54.1	66	66	•
28.	Other products	66	6.6	481	66	6.6		66	66	
29.	Loss	"	"	91	66	"	4	"	66	
30.	Loss in $\%$ 1·3									

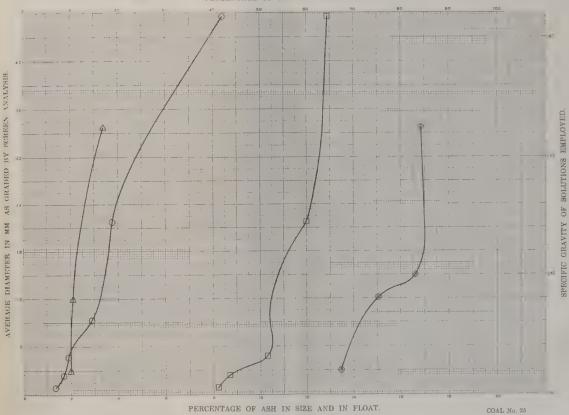
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	81.5	Ratio t	to standard	97.0
O4.	Reduction in ash	52.0	66	. "	$62 \cdot 7$
ა ა.	" sulphur	12.5	"		
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter	9.0	66	66	
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler	13.1			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	43.2			
31.	Fuel ratio of original coal	4.10			
38.	" " washed "	4.80			
39.	Calorific value of original coal	7340			
40.	" washed "	8000			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This trial was fairly satisfactory, and the washed coal proved decidedly better than the unwashed, both in chemical tests and in practical treatment.





LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

entries.

"" percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
"" material floating at the several densities.

APPENDIX I, VOL. III



COAL.-No. 23 M.

Locality.—Cascade coal field, Banff, Alberta.

Colliery.—Bankhead colliery.

Sample.—This coal is a mixture of two sizes of dry cleaned coal from the Bankhead plant.

Sixty sacks of pea coal, drawn from the bunkers. This coal was mined between April 18 and 20, 1908, and had received the usual treatment; that is to say, it had been through a $\frac{7}{8}$ " screen and on $\frac{7}{16}$ ", and had been cleaned by slater bars and Emery picker.

Sixty sacks of buckwheat No. 1 taken from the bunkers, as above. These sizes had passed through $\frac{7}{16}$ " screen and on $\frac{7}{6}$ ": it had been cleaned on the slate picker, but not on the Emery picker. Sampled April 21, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific	Gravity	Tests.	
T01 4	A - 1	T21 4	

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	1.510	$78 \cdot 3$	$6 \cdot 2$	$21 \cdot 7$	$45 \cdot 7$
2.	1.430	$73 \cdot 9$	$4 \cdot 6$	$26 \cdot 1$	$41 \cdot 9$
3.	$1 \cdot 375 \dots \dots$	$58 \cdot 0$	$2 \cdot 7$	$42 \cdot 0$	$34 \cdot 6$
4.	1.340	$42 \cdot 3$	$2 \cdot 0$	$57 \cdot 7$	$24 \cdot 0$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

ULIC	OHOIII	TOD I CO	ALUD .									
5.	Good co	al, Sp. C	ar. unde	r 1.375.				%	yield	58.0 %	ash	$2 \cdot 7$
6.	Bone coa	al. Sp. G	$r. 1 \cdot 378$	5 to 1.5	5			66	6.6	21.0 "	66	$17 \cdot 2$
7	Hiseful c	oal—sun	$a ext{ of } (6)$	and (7)				66	66	79.0 "	66	$6 \cdot 0$
8.	Refuse,	Sp. Gr. c	over 1 · 8	55		t to chemi			66	21.0 "	66	$46 \cdot 0$
9.	Assay of	original	l sample	e raw co	al as sen	t to chemi	st				6.6	14.1
10.	"	"	66 -	66	6.6	66				$\dots \%$ su	lphur	$0 \cdot 6$
11.	"	66	66	6.6	66	66				Fuel	Ratio	5.80
12.	Assay of	mixed g	good an	d bone o	eoal (5) a	and $(6)\dots$					66	$6 \cdot 51$

Remarks.—The specific gravity solutions used in this investigation were chosen for bituminous coals, and are rather low in gravity for an anthracite such as this Bankhead material. It would probably be more just to take 1.6 as the dividing point between coal and refuse. If so, the float, or useful coal, would amount to 83 per cent, with about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of ash, while the refuse would carry 50 per cent of ash.

This coal can be greatly improved by washing, or equivalent treatment, as the innate ash is low and the amount of refuse large, although with comparatively low ash.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	% of whole	% Ash in
	Screen MM.	Screen MM.	MM.	sample	size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$	77.9	14.8
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$	$12 \cdot 2$	$11 \cdot 9$
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92	$5 \cdot 4$	$11 \cdot 7$
16.	0.64	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$	$2 \cdot 2$	$10 \cdot 0$
17.	0.30	$0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$	$1 \cdot 5$	$15 \cdot 3$
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086	0.8	18.8

Remarks.—The sample was of cleaned and screened coal, and, therefore, the amount of fines made, even in crushing it to $\frac{1}{4}$ ", was small. The large percentage of ash in the finest sizes probably indicates the presence in the sample of some fine dirt from the original coal.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal	4387	$14 \cdot 6$	1940	12.7	552	$12 \cdot 0$
20.	Washed coal	3890	8.9	1588	$7 \cdot 3$	309	
21.	Refuse—coarse	438	$57 \cdot 2$	164	$56 \cdot 4$	36	
22.	Hutch product	50	$37 \cdot 0$	125	$38 \cdot 0$		
23.	Jig slimes.			81	$29 \cdot 7$		
24.	Table slimes			* * * *		35	$13 \cdot 1$

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	6879	0%	ash	14.1	% sulphu	r 0.6
26.	Washed coal	66	66	5787	"	66	8.9	" sarpha	0.6
27.	Refuse	66	46	638	66	66	$55 \cdot 4$	"	
28.	Other products	66	"	293	66	"		"	
29.	Loss	66	66	161	66	66		"	
30.	Loss in % 2·3								

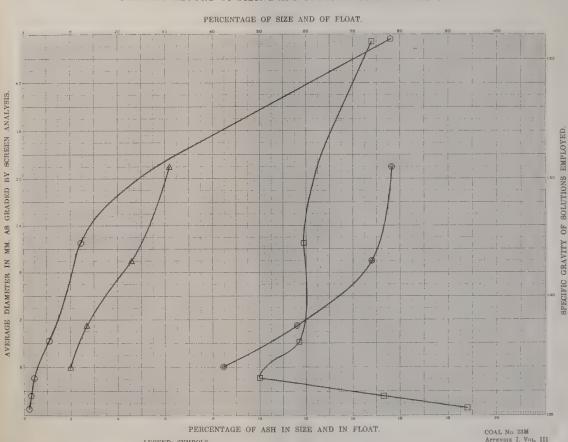
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %	84.0	Ratio to	standard	106.2
32.	Reduction in ash%	$36 \cdot 9$	"		67.4
33.	" sulphur	$0 \cdot 0$	66		
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter	$6 \cdot 7$			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler	14.1			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	36.7			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	5.80			
38.	" washed "	6.29			
39.	Calorific value of original coal	7270			
40.	" washed "	7760			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—In washing this sample, a deliberate attempt was made to work to a somewhat higher specific gravity than would have been desirable with ordinary bituminous coal. Therefore, the recovery of washed coal is somewhat higher than that intimated by the preliminary trials, in Table A. The washed coal also contains more ash. The results of this test were also somewhat affected by the accidental loss of a considerable amount of very fine dust. As this dust, however, is only useful in practice for briquetting, it is probable that the results do not differ greatly from what would be the results of commercial washing.

It should be pointed out that this sample had already been treated in a dry washer, or "slater" plant. The improvement, therefore, is considerably less than it would have been had run of mine coal been available.



Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.



COAL.-No. EX. 1.

Locality.—Granite Creek, Princeton district, B.C.

Colliery.—Prospecting tunnel, No. 1.

Sample.—This sample of about 150 pounds was taken by Dr. Porter in June, 1908, at the face of the tunnel. It correctly represents the workable bench at about 100 feet in from the surface, but the coal may improve somewhat with depth.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

2. 3.	Specific gravity of solution. 1.530	Float	Ash in Float	Sink 9.0 13.0 16.5	Ash in Sink 55.7 48.1 43.7
	$1 \cdot 320 \dots$	$52 \cdot 5$	$3 \cdot 4$	$47 \cdot 5$	$21 \cdot 1$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5	Good co	al Sn (tr unde	er 1 · 375				% y	rield	84.0 %	ash ash	$5 \cdot 9$
0	Dana	$1 \mathrm{Gn} \mathrm{G}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{37}{2}$	5 to 1.5	55				• •	7 . 5	• • •	$25 \cdot 0$
17	TIGOSTIL O	00	n of (5)	and (h)						91.0		$8 \cdot 2$
0	Dafina	L'20 / 120 .	OTTON .	hh						0.11		$56 \cdot 7$
0.	Aggay of	op. Or.	l sample	e raw co	al as sen	t to chemis	t				666	$12 \cdot 3$
10	Assay OI	origina (("	66	66	"				% s	ulphur	
11	66	"	66	44	66	66				Fuel	l Ratio	$1 \cdot 60$
19	Aggazz of	mived	rood an	d hone	coal (5)	and (6)					66	

Remarks.—The innate ash is a little higher than usual, but this is possibly due to the sample having been taken in a shallow prospecting tunnel, and comparatively near the surface. Bone coal and refuse are comparatively small in quantity, but they are high in ash.

The coal would wash well, but the best results could only be got by lowering the standard for refuse to a little below 1.55 specific gravity.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size.
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1\cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	$0 \cdot 92$		
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$		
17.	0.30	$0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$		
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made as the sample was from too near the surface.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

10	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and ½" Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. Ibs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
21. 22. 23.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse	This coal	was was	shed on a small	l scale on	dy.	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

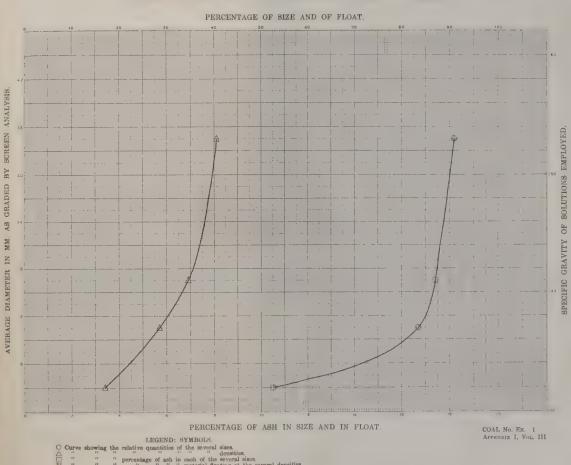
25. 26.	Original coal	rt. in	lbs.		%	ash	$12 \cdot 3$ $7 \cdot 9$	%	sulphur	
27.	Refuse	66	66		66	66		66	66	
28.	Other products	"	66		66	66		66	66	• • • •
29.	Loss	66	66			66		66	. 66	
30.	Loss in %			* * * *						

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

04.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone% Reduction in ash%	25.7	"	" 103.8
34	" " sulphur. " "		"	
35.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter % Increase in evaporation under boiler %			
ou.	Decrease in clinker under holler 07			
01.	ruel ratio of original coal.	1.60		•
00,	washed			
39. 40.	Calorine value of original coal			
40.	" washed "			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This trial was made on a small scale, and although the results may be considered satisfactory, better work could undoubtedly be done on a commercial scale.



material floating at the several densities.



COAL.-No. EX. 2.

Locality.—Granite Creek, Princeton district, B.C.

Float

Colliery.—Prospecting tunnel, No. 2.

Specific gravity

11.

Sample.—This sample, of about 150 pounds, was taken by Dr. Porter in June, 1908, at the face of the tunnel, and correctly represents the workable bench at about 100 feet in from the surface. The coal was, however, slightly weathered and will no doubt improve with depth.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

Ash in Float

Sink

 \dots Fuel Ratio 1.65

Ash in Sink

	of solution.	%		%		%		//	
1.	$1 \cdot 525 \dots \dots$	$89 \cdot 1$		$8 \cdot 6$		$10 \cdot 9$	%	55	5
2.	$1 \cdot 410 \dots$	$82 \cdot 5$				$17 \cdot 5$			
	1.365	$75 \cdot 0$		$5 \cdot 9$		$25 \cdot 0$		38	6
4.	$1 \cdot 320 \dots$	$36 \cdot 0$		$3 \cdot 9$		$64 \cdot 0$		19	3
	The following results	are	obtained	${\rm from}$	the	above	data	and	from
the	chemists results:—								
5.	Good coal, Sp. Gr. under 1	.375				% yield	77.9 %	ash	$6 \cdot 2$
6	Bone coal Sp. Gr. 1.375 to	1.55				66 66	12.1 "	66	$24 \cdot 8$
7.	Useful coal—sum of (5) an	d (6)					90.0 "	66	8.8
- 8.	Refuse, Sp. Gr. over 1.55.					* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	10.0	• •	$60 \cdot 0$
9.	Assay of original sample ra	aw coal	as sent to	chemis	t			66	$14 \cdot 0$
10.	Assay of original sample ra	66	66	"			% st	ılphur	$1 \cdot 9$

Remarks.—The innate ash is a little high. The bone and refuse are moderately low in quantity but high in ash. The coal will wash well, but the standard of 1.55 specific gravity for refuse is probably high in view of the large amount of ash in the bone.

Assay of mixed good and bone coal (5) and (6).....

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	0.64	0.92		
16.	0.64	0.30	0.47		
17.	0.30	0.173	0.24		
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made on this coal.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal						
	Washed coal						
21.	Refuse—coarse						
22.	Hutch product						
23.	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

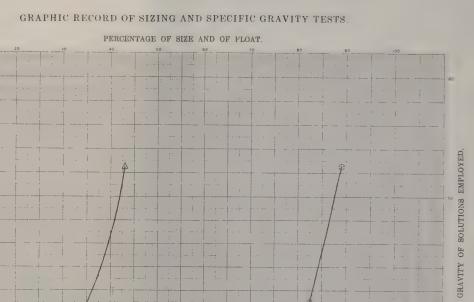
25. 26.	Original coal	vt. in	lbs.	 %	ash	14.0	%	sulphur	1.9
27.	Refuse	66	66	 66	66	10.4	66	66	1.0
28.	Other products	66	66	66	66		66	66	
29.	Loss	66	66	 66	66		66	66	
30.	Loss in %								

TABLE E.

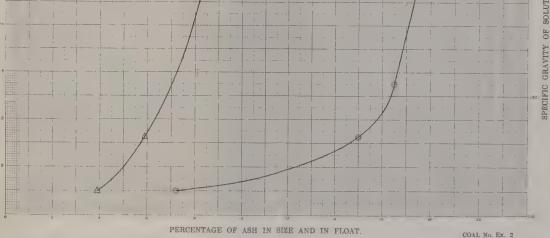
Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31. 32.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %	90.0	Ratio to	standard	100.0
	Reduction in ash	$25 \cdot 7$	66	66	84.6
33.	" " sulphur	5.3	66	46	0.1.0
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter	70 0			
25	In average in carotime value—carotimeter/o				
00,	Increase in evaporation under boiler				
oo.	Decrease in clinker under boiler 07.				
27	Fuel ratio of original coal				
01.	r del radio of original coal	1.65			
38.	" " washed "	00			
20	Colonificated				
J9.	Calorific value of original coal				
40	" washed "				

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This trial was made on a small scale, and while it proved satisfactory it is probable that better results could be obtained in practice, especially if a somewhat larger quantity of refuse were made.



APPENDIX I, VOL. III



LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

SCREEN ANALYSIS

BY

AS GRADED

MM.

Z

AVERAGE DIAMETER



COAL .-- No. EX. 3.

Locality.—Granite Creek, Princeton district, B.C.

Colliery.—Prospecting tunnel, No. 4.

Sample.—This sample, of about 150 pounds, was taken by Dr. Porter in June, 1908, at the face of the tunnel about 150 feet from the surface. The coal was not free from signs of weathering, and it is probable that it would be found to improve considerably with depth.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 525 \dots$	$87 \cdot 0$	$11 \cdot 4$	$13 \cdot 0$	$51 \cdot 0$
2.	1.400	$73 \cdot 4$	$9 \cdot 7$	$26 \cdot 6$	$36 \cdot 4$
3.	$1 \cdot 365 \dots \dots$	$61 \cdot 1$	$6 \cdot 6$	$38 \cdot 9$	$30 \cdot 6$
4.	$1 \cdot 320 \dots$	$37 \cdot 0$	$3 \cdot 7$	$63 \cdot 0$	$24 \cdot 4$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	al, Sp. C	ar. unde	er 1·378	5			%:	yield	65.0 %	ash	$7 \cdot 3$
6.	Bone co	al. Sp. G	r. 1.37	5 to 1 - 8	55			6.6	66	$23 \cdot 0^{-6}$	66	$23 \cdot 6$
7.	Useful c	oal—sun	n of (5)	and (6))			66	66	88.0 "		$11 \cdot 6$
8.	Refuse,	Sp. Gr.	over 1.	$55\ldots$.				66	66	12.0 "	66	$57 \cdot 0$
9.	Assav o	f origina	Lsampl	e raw co	oal as ser	it to chemi	$\operatorname{ist}\dots$				• • •	$16 \cdot 6$
10.	66	66	66	66	66	66				% sı	ılphur	
11.	66	66	66	66	46	"				\dots Fuel	Ratio	$1 \cdot 62$
12.	Assay of	f mixed	good an	d bone	coal (5)	and (6)					66	

Remarks.—The innate ash is high and the bone and refuse are higher than in the other samples from the property, but these differences are due in part at least to the fact that the coal was more weathered. In spite of this the refuse is low in quantity as compared with the average of western coals. The ash in both refuse and bone is high, and the coal would wash well, especially if a lower specific gravity standard than 1.55 were taken for the line of demarcation between useful bone and refuse.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM}. \end{array}$	% of whole sample	% Ash in size.
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	4.75		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	0.64	0.92		
	0.64	0.30			
	0.30				
	$3 \cdot 16$ $1 \cdot 20$	$1\cdot 20$			

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made on this sample.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes.)

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and \frac{1}{2}" Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ lbs.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal						
	Washed coal						
21.	Refuse—coarse						
	Hutch product						
23.	Jig slimes						
24.	Table slimes						

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25.	Original coal	.wt. in	lbs.	 %	ash	$16 \cdot 6$	% SU	lphur	
26.	Washed coal	. "	66	 "	66	13.9	"	- 66	
27.	Refuse	. 66	66	 66	"		66	66	
28.	Other products	. 44	66	66	66		66	66	
29.	Loss	66	66	 66	66		66	66	
3 0.	Loss in %								

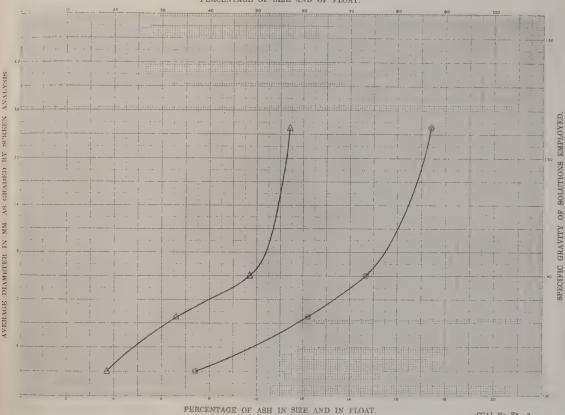
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

32.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone % Reduction in ash	13.2	66	standard	$102 \cdot 2 \\ 83 \cdot 4$
აა.	" sulphur		66	41	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter				
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler				
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler%				
37	Fuel ratio of original and	1 00			
01,	Fuel ratio of original coal	$1 \cdot 62$			
აგ.	washed ".				
30	Calorific value of original scal				
40	Calorific value of original coal.				
4 0.	" washed "				

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This trial was made on a very small scale, and while it gave satisfactory results, it is probable that better work could be done on a commercial scale. This is especially true as the sample was from near the surface, and probably more friable and dirty than it should be. The standard for separating bone and refuse is also a little too high for this coal.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

densities.

" " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
" " material floating at the several densities

COAL No. Ex. 3 APPENDIX I, VOL. III



NICOLA VALLEY FIELD.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:-

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

A " densities.

D " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.

N material floating at the several densities.

The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—



COAL .-- No. 22 M.

Locality.—Coutlee, Nicola, B.C.

Colliery.—Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Co., Middlesboro colliery, Nos. 1 and 2 mines.

Sample.—The main sample was taken from No. 1 colliery, and the smaller sample from No. 2. These were accidentally mixed, but as the quantity of No. 2 was very small and its quality very much the same as No. 1, it was not considered necessary to resample.

No. 1 mine: one hundred and forty bags taken from the Jewel seam, near Coal gully. The sample represents a good average of the workings, which were in the development stage, the main tunnel being only 1,250 feet long. The sample was taken from a lot of 600 tons of freshly mined coal.

No. 2 mine: ten sacks from the deeper workings of No. 2 mine, in Rat Hole seam, on Coldwater hill. Sampled April 18, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	070
	1.51	88.4	$8\cdot 6$	11.6	$52\cdot 2$
	1.43	$80 \cdot 3$	$6 \cdot 7$	$19 \cdot 7$	$46 \cdot 3$
	1.37	$73 \cdot 5$	$6 \cdot 1$	$26 \cdot 5$	36.8
4.	1.34	$65 \cdot 0$	$4 \cdot 8$	$35 \cdot 0$	33.8

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	al, Sp. (Gr. unde	r 1·37	5			0%	vield	74.5 %	ash	6 - 1
6.	Bone coa	al, Sp. C	${ m dr.}~1\cdot 37$	5 to $1 \cdot$	$55 \dots \dots$. 66	66	16.5 "	66	$23 \cdot 6$
7.	Useful c	oal—sur	n of (5)	and (6	3)			66	66	91.0 "	66	9.2
8.	Refuse,	$\mathrm{Sp.\ Gr.\ }$	over 1 · 8	55				66	66	9.0 "	66	$61 \cdot 0$
9.	Assay of	origina	l sample	e raw c	oal as ser	it to chem	ist			61	66	14.1
10.	66	66	66 -	6.6	66	66				% SI	lphur	0.9
11.	6.6	6.6	66	66	66	66				Fuel	Ratio	1.20
12.	Assay of	mixed g	good and	d bone	coal (5)	and (6)				"	46	1.25

Remarks.—This coal is high in innate ash, and contains a medium amount of bone coal high in ash, and also a medium amount of refuse high in ash. It is only moderately well suited to washing, on account of the high innate ash.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	% of whole	% Ash in
	Screen MM.	Screen MM.	MM.	sample	size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$	72.0	12.1
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	2.18	11.2	$12 \cdot 9$
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	0.64	$0.\overline{92}$	$6.\overline{9}$	12.4
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	0.30	0.47	$3 \cdot 6$	$12 \cdot 6$
17.	0.30	$0 \cdot 173$	0.24	$3 \cdot 1$	14.0
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086	$3 \cdot 2$	$16 \cdot 5$

Remarks.—This coal shows remarkably low friability, at least so far as the production of dust is concerned, although, apparently, it is not par-

ticularly strong in the larger lumps. In appearance, it is very pitchy looking, and it contains a considerable quantity of yellow resin. The refuse is more friable than the coal, which, on the whole, stands shipment and crushing very well.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
19.	Original coal	3635	$13 \cdot 4$	1702	$13 \cdot 4$	498	$15 \cdot 3$
	Washed coal	3201	$9 \cdot 5$	1426	9.3	445	11.3
	Refuse—coarse	361	48.0	156	$36 \cdot 3$	36	$63 \cdot 9$
	Hutch product	69	43.7	105			
23.	Jig slimes			12	$27 \cdot 5$		
24.	Table slimes	4 * * *			0 0 0 0	13	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

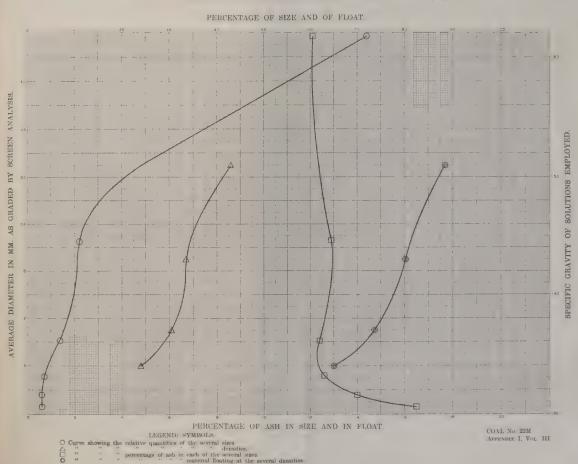
25	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	5835 % a	sh 14	4.1 % si	ılphur	0.9
26	Washed and		**	5072	II	J • () · · ·		0.9
07	Defense	6.6	6.6	553 **	** 4.5	1 · 8 · · ·		
വെ	Other muderata	6.6	6.6	199 **		**	* *	
29.	Loss	"	66	11 ''			• •	
30.	Loss in $\%$ 0·2.							

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

	•				
31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone	87.0	Ratio to	standard	$95 \cdot 7$
32	Reduction in ash	$29 \cdot 1$	• •		$92 \cdot 0$
33.	" " sulphur	$0 \cdot 0$	66	2.2	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %	$7 \cdot 7$			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%	$2 \cdot 3$			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	$25 \cdot 9$			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	$1 \cdot 20$			
38.	" washed "	$1 \cdot 26$			
	Calorific value of original coal	6510			
40	" washed "	7010			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The trial was fairly successful, the reduction in ash and the recovery of washed coal being nearly as good as could have been expected from the preliminary tests. It is possible, however, that better work, particularly on the fine coal, could be done in a commercial plant.





WHITEHORSE COAL FIELD, Y.T.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:-

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

○ Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

△ "" " densities.
□ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.

□ " " material floating at the several densities.

The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—

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COAL.-No. EX. 31.

Locality.—Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Colliery.—Whitehorse Pass and Yukon Railway Co., Tantalus mine.

Sample.—Four sacks from the upper seam of the Tantalus mine, all bone, slate, and rock over $\frac{1}{2}$ " having been removed by hand picking. This and samples Exs. 32 and 33 were taken by a member of the permanent staff of the Geological Survey. The conditions of transportation precluded shipping larger samples to Montreal.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	07	07
1.	1.530	$75\tilde{\cdot}0$	$9\widetilde{\cdot}2$	$25\overset{\circ}{\cdot}0$	70
2.	1.410	$53 \cdot 0$	$5 \cdot 7$	46.1	30.0
3.	$1 \cdot 375 \dots \dots$	$37 \cdot 9$	$4\cdot 5$	$62 \cdot \overline{1}$	24.5
4.	$1 \cdot 325 \dots \dots$	$14 \cdot 5$	$2 \cdot 7$	$85 \cdot \tilde{5}$	19.7

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results.

5.	Good co	oal, Sp. 0	Gr. unde	er 1 · 378	,)			% 1	zield	38.0 %	ash	$4 \cdot 5$
6.	Bone co	al, Sp. C	$\mathrm{d}\mathbf{r}.~1\cdot 37$	5 to 1.	55			6.6	6.6	40.0 "	66	14.2
7.	Useful c	eoal—sur	$n ext{ of } (5)$	and (6))			66	66	78.0 "	66	9.5
8.	Refuse,	Sp. Gr.	$\operatorname{over} 1$.	$55 \dots$				"	66	22.0 "	66	43.5
9.	Assay o	f origina	l sample	e raw co	oal as sen	t to chem	ist			66	66	17.0
10.	66	66	66 -	66	. 66	66				% su	lphur	0.5
11.	66	66	66	66	6.6	66				Éuel	Ratio	$2 \cdot 32$
12.	Assay of	f mixed a	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)				66	66	

Remarks.—The coal contains moderate proportions of innate ash, and large proportions of bone and refuse, both low in ash. The amount of total ash in the refuse is considerable, but the loss in washing would be large, on account of the low ash contained in the material to be removed.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

10	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM}. \end{array}$	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13. 14.	$6 \cdot 34$ $3 \cdot 16$	$3 \cdot 16$ $1 \cdot 20$	4.75		
15.	1.20	0.64	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot 18 \\ 0\cdot 92 \end{array}$	• • •	• • • •
16.	0.64	$0 \cdot 30$	0.47		
17. 18.	0.30	0.173	0.24		
10.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.806		

Remarks.—No screen analysis was made of these samples.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes	This sam	ple wa	s washed on	ı a sma	all scale only	·.

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

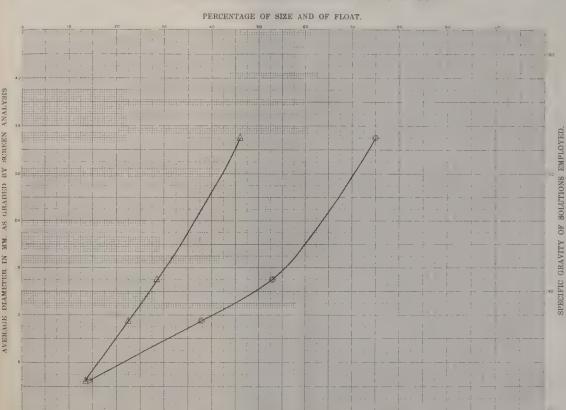
25.	Original coalw	t. in	lbs.	115	%	ash	$17 \cdot 0$	% sul	phur	0.5
97	Rofuso	66	66	17	"	6.6	$43 \cdot 5$	66	66	
28.	Other products	"	"		"	"		66	"	
29.	Other products Loss	"	"	$5 \cdot 0$	66	"		"	"	
30.	Loss in $\%$ 4·3.									

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31. 32.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone% Reduction in ash	18.8 " 68.8
	" sulphur	
	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%	
	Increase in evaporation under boiler%	
	Decrease in clinker under boiler%	
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	$2\cdot 32$
38.	" " washed "	$2 \cdot 28$
	Calorific value of original coal	
40.	" washed "	7110

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—Owing to the very small size of the sample, it was necessary to wash this coal on a small model washer, and the results were not satisfactory, probably due to the impossibility of skimming the jig beds accurately on so small a scale. As a result, the ash, particularly in the coal between $\frac{3}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{32}$ ", is too high and the total recovery is too great. A much better result could, unquestionably, be obtained in a commercial washer, although, even at best, the coal is not easy to deal with.



PERCENTAGE OF ASH IN SIZE AND IN FLOAT.

LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes. percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
" " " material floating at the several densities. COAL No. Ex. 31 APPENDIX I, VOL. III

COAL.-No. EX. 32.

Locality.—Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Colliery.-Whitehorse Pass and Yukon Railway Co., Tantalus mine.

Sample.—Four sacks from the middle seam of the Tantalus mine, all bone, slate, and rock over $\frac{1}{2}$ " having been removed by hand picking. This and samples Exs. 31 and 33 were taken by a member of the permanent staff of the Geological Survey. The conditions of transportation precluded shipping a large sample to Montreal.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	07
	$1 \cdot 545 \dots$	$72 \cdot 4$	11.6	$27\cdot6$	46.4
2.	$1 \cdot 415 \dots$	$38 \cdot 0$	$7 \cdot 1$	$62 \cdot 0$	30.0
3.	$1 \cdot 375 \dots \dots$	$23 \cdot 1$	$5 \cdot 2$	76.9	$27 \cdot 0$
	$1 \cdot 325 \dots \dots$	$5 \cdot 1$	$2\cdot \overline{5}$	$94 \cdot 9$	$22 \cdot 6$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results.

5.	Good co	oal, Sp. (3r. und 6	$\mathbf{r} \ 1 \cdot 378$	5			%	vield	23.0 %	ash	$5 \cdot 2$
0.	Bone co	oal, Sp. C	ir. 1.37	5 to 1 · a	55 .			. 66	4.6	50.5 "	"	14.7
7.	Useful	eoal—sur	n of (5)	and (6)			66	66	73.5 "	66	11.7
8.	Refuse,	Sp. Gr.	over $1\cdot 3$	$55 \dots$				66	66	26.5 "	66	46.8
9.	Assay o	f original	l sample	e raw co	oal as sen	t to chemi	ist				"	19.2
10.	66	66	66 -	66	66	66				% su	lphur	0.5
11.	6.6	6.6	66	6.6	66					Fuel		
12.	Assav o	f mixed g	good and	dbone	coal (5) a	nd (6)	• • • •			I del	"	2.00
			J		(0) 4	1100 (0)		0 0 0				9 0 0 0

Remarks.—This coal has a high innate ash, and very large proportions of bone coal and refuse, low in ash. It can be easily washed to about 15 per cent and perhaps with advantage to 11 per cent: below this, the loss would probably be excessive.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{l} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM}. \end{array}$	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	0.64	0.92		* * *
16.	$0.\overline{64}$	0.30	0.32		
17.	0.30		0		• • •
		0.173	$0 \cdot 24$		
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	$0 \cdot 086$		

Remarks.—No screen analysis was made of this coal.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes.)

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ lbs.	Ash.
20. Was 21. Refu 22. Hut 23. Jig s	inal coal		was w	ashed on a	very sı	mall scale or	aly.

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

95	Original coal	wt. i	n lbs.	149	%	ash	$19 \cdot 2$	% sulphur	0.5
25.	Original Coal	66	66	114	66	66	14.0	66 66	$0 \cdot 4$
26.	Washed coal	66	66	29	66	66	45.8	"	
28.	Other products				66	66		"	
29.	Loss	••	•••	ð					
30.	Loss in $\%$ 2.0.								

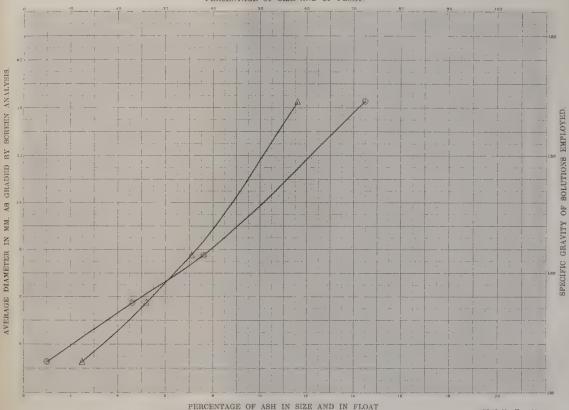
TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone % Reduction in ash	$76 \cdot 5$ $27 \cdot 1$			$104 \cdot 0 \\ 83 \cdot 5$
23	" sulphur	20.0	66	44	e • • •
34	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter %	12.0			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%				
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	2.03	2		
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	$2 \cdot 35$			
38.	" washed "	6310	,		
	Calorific value of original coal	7070			
40	washed "	1010			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This trial was more satisfactory than that of the Upper seam, Ex. 31, and, on the whole, was as good as can be expected from so small a quantity of material.

PERCENTAGE OF SIZE AND OF FLOAT.



LEGEND: SYMBOLS.

O Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

densities. percentage of ash in each of the several sizes. material floating at the several densities. APPENDIX I, VOL. III

COAL No. Ex. 32



COAL.-No. EX. 33.

Locality.—Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Colliery.—Whitehorse Pass and Yukon Railway Co., Tantalus mine.

Sample.—Four sacks from the lower seam of the Tantalus mine, all bone, slate, and rock over $\frac{1}{2}$ " having been removed by hand picking. This and samples Exs. 31 and 32 were taken by a member of the permanent staff of the Geological Survey. The conditions of transportation precluded shipping a larger sample to Montreal.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	9/0
1.	$1 \cdot 560 \dots$	$78 \cdot 4$	8.6	$21 \cdot 6$	40.8
2.	1.410	$66 \cdot 0$	$6 \cdot 5$	$34 \cdot 0$	$34 \cdot 6$
3.	$1 \cdot 375 \dots \dots$	52.8	5.3	$47 \cdot 2$	$26 \cdot 8$
4.	$1 \cdot 325 \dots \dots$	$29 \cdot 6$	$3 \cdot 6$	70.4	$20 \cdot 0$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. C	dr. unde	er 1.375	!		(% yi	eld	53.0 %	ash	$5 \cdot 3$
6.	Bone coa	al, Sp. G	r. 1·37	5 to 1.5	55 .			66 6	6	24.7 '	ć (($15 \cdot 3$
7.	Useful co	oal—sun	n of (5)	and (6))			66	36	77.7 '	6 66	$8 \cdot 5$
8.	Refuse, S	Sp. Gr. c	over 1.	55				66		22.3 6	66	$40 \cdot 0$
9.	Assav of	original	sample	e raw co	al as sen	t to chemis	st			6	6 66	$16 \cdot 2$
10.	6.6	6.6	66	6.6	6.6	66				% S	ulphur	0.5
11.	66	66	66	64	66	66				Fuel	l Ŕatio	2.02
12.	Assay of	mixed g	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	and (6)					6.6	

Remarks.—This seam has a larger proportion of good coal and less bone than the other seams tested. The refuse, also, is low in ash. It could be improved by washing, but not to a very great extent without heavy loss.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	$% \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} $ of whole sample.	% Ash in size.
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92		
16.	0.64	0.30	$0\cdot 47$		
17.	$0 \cdot 30$	0.173	$0 \cdot 24$		
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086		

Remarks.—No screen analysis was made of this coal.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

10	Original coal and its products.		Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash %
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Original coal. Washed coal. Refuse—coarse. Hutch product. Jig slimes. Table slimes.	This sample	e was	washed on	a very	small scale.	

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

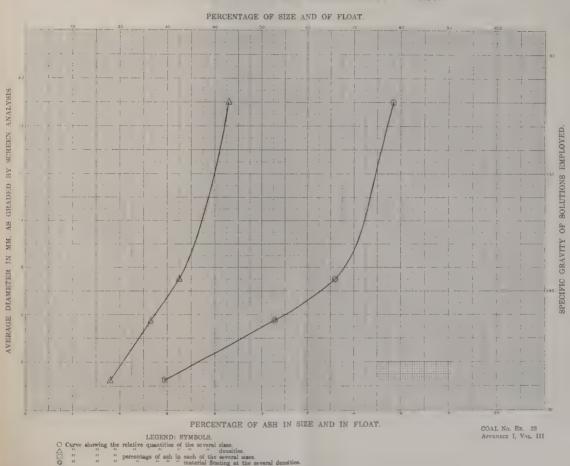
25. 26.	Original coal	vt. in	lbs.	154 128	%	ash	16·2 12·7	% sul	phur	0	.5
27.	Refuse	66	66	21	44	66	50.1	66	"	U	. 0
28.	Other products	"	66		66	66		66	66		
29.	Loss	"	"	5	"	"		"	66		
30.	Loss in $\%$ 3·2.			v							

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

32.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone % Reduction in ash	$21 \cdot 6$	Ratio to	standard	106·8 66·9
33.	" " sulphur	0.0	66	66	
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter	6.2			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler				
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler				
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	2.02			
38.	washed "	$2 \cdot 11$	•		
39.	Calorific value of original coal	6790			
40.	" washed "	7210			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This trial was not satisfactory, owing to conditions already explained under Ex. 31. If the quantity had been sufficient for a repetition, it would have been possible to get better results by wasting a little more refuse. In practice this, unquestionably, would be done.



VANCOUVER ISLAND. SOUTHERN COAL FIELD.

ERRATUM

On the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:-

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

○ Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

△ " " densities.

□ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.

™ " material floating at the several densities.

The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:-

○ Curve showing the relative quantities of the several sizes.

□ " " percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.

□ " " material floating at the several densities.

△ " " " " " 155



COAL.-No. 20.

Locality.—Extension, Vancouver island, B.C.

Colliery.—Wellington Colliery Co., Extension mine.

Sample.—One hundred and twenty-eight bags, weighing 10 tons, from the Wellington seam, the thickness of which varies from 4 to 14 feet. The sample was taken when numerous sections of the mine were being operated. The working extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east and west of the main tunnel, which, itself, is one mile long. The sample is of lump coal, which had passed over a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " screen, and had been hand picked by Chinese labourers. Sampled April 8, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	1.520	91.5	$6 \cdot 5$	$8\cdot 5$	$43 \cdot 2$
2.	1.430	89.8	$6 \cdot 0$	$10 \cdot 2$	
3.	$1 \cdot 370 \dots$	$85 \cdot 5$	$5 \cdot 4$	$14 \cdot 7$	$34 \cdot 5$
4.	$1 \cdot 340 \dots$	80.0	$5 \cdot 0$	$20 \cdot 0$	$27 \cdot 5$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

Good co	al Sp. G	r. unde	r 1.37	5				.0	% Y	vield	86.0	%	ash	$5 \cdot 5$
Pono and	$1 S_n C$	n 1.27	5 to 1.	55						• •				22.1
Useful co	al—sun	0 of (5)	and (6	3)					66	6.6	$92 \cdot 0$	66	66	$6 \cdot 5$
Refuse S	Sp Gr	over 1.	55						66	66	8.0	66	66	$45 \cdot 0$
Assay of	original	sample	raw (eoal as sen	t to ch	emist						66	66	$10 \cdot 1$
1155ay 01	((66	66	"	66						%	su	lphur	$0 \cdot 4$
66	66	66	44	66	66						Év	iel :	Ratio	$1 \cdot 24$
								- 0				11	11	1 00
	Bone coa Useful co Refuse, a Assay of	Bone coal, Sp. G Useful coal—sun Refuse, Sp. Gr. (Assay of original	Bone coal, Sp. Gr. 1·37 Useful coal—sum of (5) Refuse, Sp. Gr. over 1·3 Assay of original sample "" "" "" ""	Bone coal, Sp. Gr. 1·375 to 1· Useful coal—sum of (5) and (6 Refuse, Sp. Gr. over 1·55 Assay of original sample raw of	Bone coal, Sp. Gr. 1·375 to 1·55 Useful coal—sum of (5) and (6) Refuse, Sp. Gr. over 1·55 Assay of original sample raw coal as sen	Bone coal, Sp. Gr. 1·375 to 1·55	Bone coal, Sp. Gr. $1 \cdot 375$ to $1 \cdot 55$	Bone coal, Sp. Gr. 1·375 to 1·55	Useful coal—sum of (5) and (6)					

Remarks.—This coal could be appreciably improved by washing, but it is good enough for ordinary use as fuel without it, and the improvement due to washing would probably not justify treatment. It is probable, however, that it will ultimately pay to wash the screenings, which carry more ash than the lump coal.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	% of whole	% Ash in
	Screen MM.	Screen MM.	MM.	sample	size.
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	$3 \cdot 16$	$4 \cdot 75$	42.8	$9 \cdot 8$
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$	$23 \cdot 7$	$8 \cdot 5$
15.	1.20	$0 \cdot 64$	0.92	13.7	$8 \cdot 4$
16.	0.64	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$	$7 \cdot 5$	$9 \cdot 0$
17.	0.30	0.173	$0 \cdot 24$	$6 \cdot 2$	$9 \cdot 5$
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086	$6 \cdot 1$	$12 \cdot 5$

Remarks.—This coal is weaker than the Nanaimo coal, Nos. 17 and 18, and the ash-bearing material is also weaker. The coal is not, however, really friable, and it stands shipment and crushing fairly well, making only a medium proportion of fines.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %
20. 21. 22. 23.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product Jig slimes Table slimes	This coal	l was not	washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

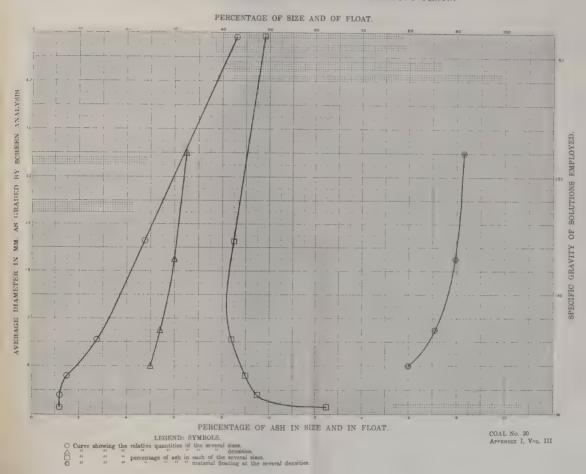
25. 26.	Original coal	6.6	6.6	 6.6	6.6	%	6.6	
27.	Refuse	"	66	66	66	66	6.6	
28.	Other products.	66	66	 66	66	 66	66	
29.		66				66	66	
30.	Loss in %							* * * *

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%		Ratio to	standard	
32.	Reduction in ash		10000	standard "	
33.	" sulphur	A. B. B. B.	"		
34	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%		• •	**	
25	Increase in calorine value—calorimeter				
oo.	Increase in evaporation under boiler				
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler				
31.	Fuel ratio of original coal				
38.	" " washed "				
39.	Calorific value of original coal				
40.	washed "				

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The results of preliminary tests were such that it was not considered necessary to wash this coal.



COAL.-No. 18.

Locality.—Nanaimo, Vancouver island, B.C.

Colliery.—Western Fuel Company, No. 1 Main slope, upper seam.

Sample.—One hundred and forty-five bags from the upper seam, or south side coal, taken from workings on the diagonal slope off No. 1 main shaft. The sample was of lump coal which had passed over a 2" screen and a hand picking table, with Chinese workmen. Sampled April 4, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	1.520	$95 \cdot 2$	8.0	4.8	$45 \cdot 9$
2.	$1 \cdot 410 \dots$	89.0	$7 \cdot 1$	11 0	$32 \cdot 0$
3.	$1 \cdot 370 \dots$	86.0	$6 \cdot 8$	$14 \cdot 0$	$26 \cdot 8$
4.	1.310	$63 \cdot 8$	$5 \cdot 4$	$37 \cdot 2$	16.8

The following results are obtained from the above data and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good coa	al, Sp. C	ar. unde	r 1 · 37	5			. %	yield	86.5 9	% ash	$6 \cdot 8$
6	Bone cos	al Sn G	r 1.37	5 to 1.	55			66	66	10.0 4	66	$20 \cdot 0$
7.	Useful co	oal—sun	a of (5)	and (6	5)			. "	66	96.5	6 66	$8 \cdot 1$
8.	Refuse, S	Sp. Gr. o	over 1 \dot{i}	55				. 66	66	3.5 '	6 66	$52 \cdot 5$
9.	Assay of	original	sample	e raw c	oal as sen	t to chem	ist				6 66	$10 \cdot 3$
10.	"	"	66 *	- 66	66	66				% s	ulphur	0.9
11.	66	64	"	"	"	66				\dots Fue	l Ŕatio	1.18
						and (6)						

Remarks.—The innate ash in the coal is high. The bone is low in amount and has a medium quantity of ash. The refuse, also, is low in amount, with fairly low ash. The coal, therefore, will not be materially improved by washing.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM.} \end{array}$	% of whole sample	% Ash in size
13.	6.34)	3·16)		^ .	
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1 \cdot 20$	$3 \cdot 78$	$70 \cdot 6$	10.3
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	0.64	0.92	$9 \cdot 3$	9.9
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	0.30	$0 \cdot 47$	6.0	10.1
17.	0.30	0.173	$0 \cdot 24$	$7 \cdot 7$	10.3
18.	0.173	0.000	0.086	$4\cdot 4$	$13 \cdot 2$

Remarks.—The screen analysis is very similar to that of the coal from the lower seam, but the ash-bearing material and the coal have nearly the same strength. The coal is by no means friable, and stands shipment and crushing well.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ lbs.	Ash%
21. 22. 23.	Original coal Washed coal Refuse—coarse Hutch product	This coal	l was not	t washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

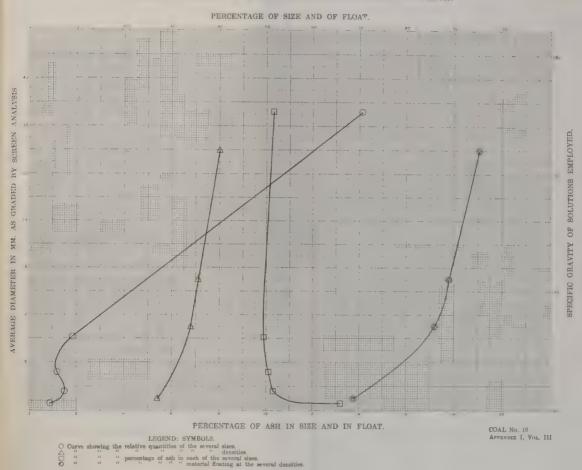
25.	Original coal	wt. in lbs.	 % ash	% sulphur
26.	Washed coal	66 66	 66 66	((
27.	Refuse	66 66	 "	
28.	Other products	66 66	 66 66	66 66
29.	Loss.	66 66	 66 66	"
	Loss in %			

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31. Recovery of washed coal, including good bone % Ratio to 32. Reduction in ash	standard
34. Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%	
35. Increase in evaporation under boiler%	
36. Decrease in clinker under boiler%	
37. Fuel ratio of original coal	
38. " " washed "	
39. Calorific value of original coal	
40. " washed "	

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The results of the preliminary tests were such that it was not considered necessary to wash this coal.





COAL.-No. 17.

Locality.—Nanaimo, Vancouver island, B.C.

Colliery.—Western Fuel Company, No. 1, Main lower seam.

Sample.—One hundred and thirty-four bags taken from No. 1 North Level working, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the bottom of No. 1 shaft, about 2,000 feet from Protection Island shaft. The sample was of lump coal, which had passed over a 2" screen and a hand picking table, with Chinese workmen. Sampled April 6, 1908.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	1.550	95.8	$9\overline{\cdot}3$	$4 \cdot 2$	$59 \cdot 4$
	$1 \cdot 445 \dots$	$93 \cdot 6$	$9 \cdot 2$	$6 \cdot 4$	$39 \cdot 4$
3.	$1 \cdot 370 \dots$	$84 \cdot 2$	8.0	15.8	$27 \cdot 9$
	$1 \cdot 325 \dots \dots$	$57 \cdot 9$	$7 \cdot 0$	$42 \cdot 1$	$16 \cdot 8$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good o	eoal, Sp. C	ar. unde	er 1 · 378	5			. %	yield	84.7 %	ash	8.1
6	Bone a	oal Sn G	r 1.37	5 to 1 · !	55			66	66	11.1 "	66	18.6
7.	Useful	coal—sun , Sp. Gr.	n of (5)	and (6)			. "	66	95.8 "	66	$9 \cdot 3$
8.	Refuse	, Sp. Gr. o	over 1.	$55 \dots$. 66	66	4.2 "	66	$59 \cdot 4$
9.	Assay	of original	l sample	e raw co	oal as sent	t to chen	nist				66	$11 \cdot 9$
10.	"	"	"	66	66	66				% st	llphur	$1 \cdot 3$
11.	66	"	66	2.2	"	6.6				\dots Fuel	Ratio	$1 \cdot 12$
12.	Assay	of mixed g	good an	d bone	coal (5) a	nd (6)					6.6	$1 \cdot 16$

Remarks.—This coal has an exceptionally high proportion of innate ash, and a rather low proportion of bone of medium quality. The refuse is small, but high in ash, and can easily be removed by washing, but the improvement would scarcely be sufficient to justify the operation under present conditions.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	Mean MM.	% of whole sample	% Ash in size.
13. 14.	$\left. egin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 34 \\ 3 \cdot 16 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. egin{array}{c} 3 \cdot 16 \\ 1 \cdot 20 \end{array} \right\}$	$3 \cdot 78$	69.8	11.8
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0\cdot 64$	0.92	15.8	11.0
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	$0 \cdot 30$	$0 \cdot 47$	$7 \cdot 7$	11.1
17.	0.30	0.173	$0 \cdot 24$	8.3	12.8
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086	$4 \cdot 4$	15.8

Remarks.—The percentage of very fine coal is small. The ash-bearing material is evidently more friable than the coal, which is hard and stands shipment and fine crushing without producing very much dust.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between 1" and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes under $\frac{\frac{1}{8}''}{\text{Total wt.}}$ lbs.	Ash .%.
20. 21. 22. 23.	Original coal. Washed coal. Refuse—coarse. Hutch product. Jig slimes. Table slimes.	This coal	was no	ot washed.			

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

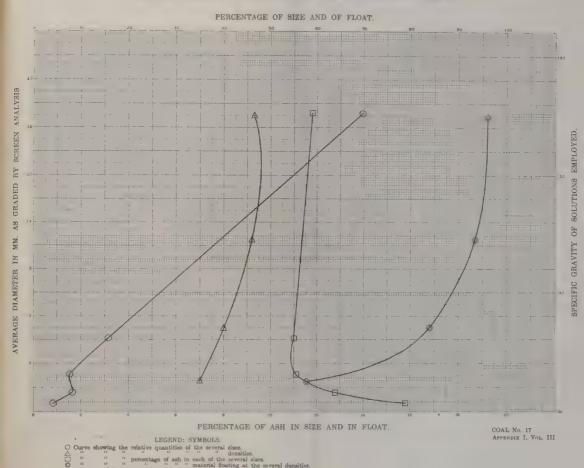
25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	 % as	h	% sulph	ur
26.	Washed coal	66	66	 " "		"	
27.	Refuse	66	66	 66 66		"	
28.	Other products	66	66	 "		"	
29.	Loss	66	66	 "		"	
	Loss in %						

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone%	 Ratio to standard
32.	Reduction in ash	 "
00.	bulbiule ereceeeeee/()	 "
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter	
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler	
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	 eat
	Fuel ratio of original coal	
38.	" " washed "	
3 9.	Calorific value of original coal	
40.		

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The results of preliminary tests were such that it was not considered necessary to wash this coal.





COAL .-- No. 21 M.

Locality.—Cumberland, Comox district, Vancouver island, B.C.

Colliery.—Wellington Colliery Co., Comox lower seam, No. 4 and No. 7 mines, mixed in equal parts.

Sample.—A sample was made up of equal quantities of coal taken from two separate mines, both working on the same seam. Seventy-five bags taken from the lower seam of No. 4. This mine is entered by a slope $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, and the coal was drawn from a number of different points. The coal had been cleaned on a $\frac{3}{4}$ " screen and had then been hand picked. Sampled April 11, 1908.

Seventy-five bags taken from the lower seam of the No. 7 mine. This mine is entered by a slope 2,400 feet long, and the sample came, mainly, from workings on the 1,800 ft. level. The coal was cleaned on a bar screen 16 feet long, with openings from $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 1", and afterwards was hand picked by Chinese labourers. Sampled April 13, 1908.

TABLE A.

		Specific	Gravity Tests.		
	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	1.510	$91 \cdot 7$	$7 \cdot 3$	8.3	$65 \cdot 0$
2.	$1 \cdot 425 \dots$	$85 \cdot 0$	$6 \cdot 0$	$15 \cdot 0$	$46 \cdot 9$
	$1 \cdot 370 \dots$	$79 \cdot 3$	$5\cdot 2$	$20 \cdot 7$	$38 \cdot 9$
	$1 \cdot 325 \dots$	$58 \cdot 7$	$4 \cdot 2$	$41 \cdot 3$	$23 \cdot 2$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

	chemis											
5.	Good coa	al, Sp. C	dr. unde	r 1.375				% 3	rield	80.0	% ash	$5 \cdot 3$
6	Rone cos	I Sn (Tr 1.37	5 to 1.5	55			6.6	66	13.0	66 66	21.7
7.	Useful co	oál—sun	n of (5)	and (6)				66	66	$93 \cdot 0$		$7 \cdot 6$
8.	Refuse, S	Sp. Gr.	over 1.5	$55 \dots$				66	66	$7 \cdot 0$	66 66	$71 \cdot 5$
9.	Assay of	origina	l sample	e raw co	al as ser	it to chemi	ist				66 66	$12 \cdot 0$
10.	66	66	66 ~	6.6	66	66				% :	sulphur	0.9
11.	66	. 66	66	66	66	6.6				\dots Fue	el Ratio	1.91
12.	Assav of	mixed a	good and	d bone o	eoal (5)	and (6)					66	$2 \cdot 06$

Remarks.—The innate ash is fairly high, and the proportion of bone coal moderate, with high ash. The refuse is low in amount and high in ash. The coal, therefore, can be considerably improved by washing, as the proportion of ash in the refuse and bone is comparatively large.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis. % of whole % Ash in Mean Minimum Maximum MM. sample size. Screen MM. Screen MM. $12 \cdot 0$ $53 \cdot 8$ $4 \cdot 75$ 13. $6 \cdot 34$ $3 \cdot 16$ $11 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 18$ $20 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 16$ $1 \cdot 20$ 14. 0.9210.40.6410.81.2015. 0.300.47 $6 \cdot 0$ $11 \cdot 3$ 0.6416. $12 \cdot 9$ 0.1730.244.917. 0.300.086 $4 \cdot 5$ 0.1730.000

Remarks.—There seemed to be two ash-bearing materials in this coal, one more friable and the other less friable than the coal. The coal, itself, is comparatively strong and stands shipping and crushing well.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1''$ and $\frac{1}{2}''$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash. %	Sizes between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under ½" Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
19.	Original coal	2885	$12 \cdot 2$	1824	$11 \cdot 2$	900	$15 \cdot 2$
	Washed coal	2733	$8 \cdot 7$	1591	$8 \cdot 6$	590	$10 \cdot 2$
21.	Refuse—coarse	140	$50 \cdot 1$	116	$49 \cdot 1$	71	$53 \cdot 7$
22.	Hutch product	109		363*			
23.	Jig slimes.			45	$16 \cdot 4$		
24.	Table slimes			* * * *		99	11.1

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

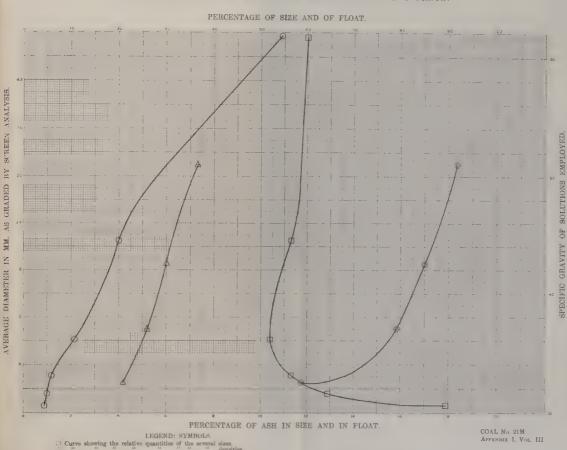
25.	Original coal	wt. in	lbs.	5609	% ash	12.0 % SI	ılphur	0.9
26.	Washed coal	. 66	66	4914		8.9 "	"	0.8
27.	Refuse	. "	"	327 '		50.6 "	66	
28.	Other products		6.6	341	"	66	66	
29.	Loss	. 66	"	27 '			66	
30.	Loss in $\%$ 0.5 .							

TABLE E.

Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

40. " washed " 7550	32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38.	Calorific value of original coal	$25 \cdot 8$ $11 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 4$ $5 \cdot 5$ $33 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 91$ $1 \cdot 96$ 7230	. 66	. 66	94·2 85·4
	39. 40.	Calorific value of original coal	$7230 \\ 7550$			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—The trial, on the whole, was fairly good, but the washed coal of the sizes from 1" to $\frac{1}{4}$ ", and under $\frac{1}{4}$ ", should have contained less ash. Possibly, also, the ash in the medium sized refuse should have been higher. If it had been possible to repeat the test, better results would have been obtained, and a commercial plant would, undoubtedly, have done better after once getting in good working order.



percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.



VANCOUVER ISLAND. NORTHERN COAL FIELD.

ERRATUM

the curve diagrams accompanying the tabulated records of each of the coals tested, is the following legend:—

LEGEND: SYMBOLS

0	Curve	showing	the	relative	quan	tities o	f the	several	sizes.	
Λ	6.6	4.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	densities.	
	8.8									
6	6.6	6.6	6.6	Porconto	11	46 66	mate	rial floa	several sizes.	densities.

The above legend is incorrect; in each case it should read thus:—



COAL.-No. EX. 31.

Locality.—Alert bay, Vancouver island, B.C.

Colliery.—Pacific Coast Coal Co., Suquash mine.

Sample.—Ninety-one bags supplied by the mine authorities during development of the property. Sampled October, 1909.

TABLE A.

Specific Gravity Tests.

	Specific gravity	Float	Ash in Float	Sink	Ash in Sink
	of solution.	%	%	%	%
1.	$1 \cdot 545 \dots$	$76 \cdot 0$	7.8	$24 \cdot 0$	$56 \cdot 4$
2.	$1 \cdot 423 \dots$	$66 \cdot 9$	$5 \cdot 4$	$33 \cdot 1$	$46 \cdot 7$
3.	$1 \cdot 373 \dots \dots$	$62 \cdot 2$	$4 \cdot 5$	$37 \cdot 8$	$40 \cdot 5$
4.	1.318	$28 \cdot 7$	$2 \cdot 7$	$71 \cdot 3$	$24 \cdot 9$

The following results are obtained from the above data, and from the chemists results:—

5.	Good co	al. Sp. C	r. unde	er 1.375					%	yield	62.6 %	ash	$4 \cdot 5$
6	Rone cos	al Sn G	r 1.37	5 to 1.	55				'		$-13 \cdot 9$ "	• • •	$23 \cdot 7$
7	TT C.1.	1	C (F)	am d (6	\						76.5		$8 \cdot 0$
8	Refuse	Sp. Gr	over 1 .	55	,					66	23.5 "	"	$54 \cdot 0$
9.	Refuse, S Assay of	origina	l samnl	e raw co	al as sei	nt to	chemis	t				66	$23 \cdot 0$
10	and the state of t	origina.	i sampi	66	66		6				% su	lphur	1.0
11	"	66	66	66	66	4	6				Fuel	Ratio	1.24
19	A gapy, of	mixed	mood an	d hone	coal (5)	and (6)				66	66	
12.	Assav of	mixed a	good an	d bone	coal (5)	and ($(6)\dots$					6.6	

Remarks.—The innate ash is moderately low. The bone coal is not large in amount but is high in ash. The refuse is large in amount and high in ash. The sample is probably dirtier than the output of the mine will be after the workings have reached a reasonable depth. The coal is eminently suited for washing, but may have to be crushed somewhat too fine.

TABLE B.

Screen Analysis.

	Maximum Screen MM.	Minimum Screen MM.	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Mean} \\ \mathbf{MM}. \end{array}$	$\frac{\%}{\text{sample}}$	% Ash in size
13.	$6 \cdot 34$	3 · 16	$4 \cdot 75$		
14.	$3 \cdot 16$	$1\cdot 20$	$2 \cdot 18$		
15.	$1 \cdot 20$	$0 \cdot 64$	$0 \cdot 92$		
16.	$0 \cdot 64$	$0 \cdot 30$	$0 \cdot 47$		
17.	0.30	$0 \cdot 173$	$0 \cdot 24$		
18.	$0 \cdot 173$	0.000	0.086		

Remarks.—No screen analyses were made on this coal.

TABLE C.

Results of Washing (Details of Sizes).

	Original coal and its products.	Sizes between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes between $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Total wt. lbs.	Ash.	Sizes under $\frac{1}{8}$ " Total wt. lbs.	Ash.
19.	Original coal	5830	$25 \cdot 0$	3725	$21 \cdot 3$	900	$27 \cdot 9$
20.	Washed coal	4989	$16 \cdot 6$	2890	$14 \cdot 9$	547	$10 \cdot 5$
21.	Refuse—coarse	574	$48 \cdot 4$	530	$49 \cdot 5$	192	$53 \cdot 9$
22.	Hutch product						
23.	Jig slimes.	223	$41 \cdot 3$	188	$58 \cdot 3$	49	44.9
24.	Table slimes	0 0 4 1v					

TABLE D.

Results of Washing (Totals).

25. 26.	Original coal	wtin	lbs.	10455 8426	%	ash	$23 \cdot 0$ $15 \cdot 1$	% s	ulphur	1.0
27.	Refuse	66	66	1206	66	66	40.4	66	66	
28.	Other products	66	66	460	66	66	12.7	66	66	
29.	Loss	66	"	273	"	"		66	66	
30.	Loss in $\%$ 2.6.									

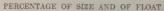
TABLE E.

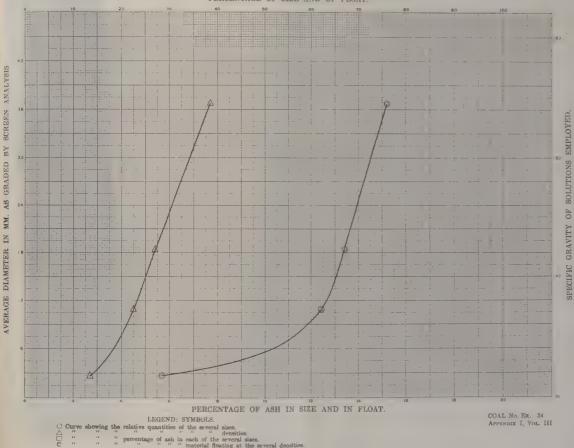
Summary Statement of Effect of Washing on Fuel Values.

31.	Recovery of washed coal, including good bone %	80.6	Ratio to	standard	106.0
32.	Reduction in ash	34.3	"	66	$52 \cdot 9$
33	" sulphur %	10.0	"	66	02.8
34.	Increase in calorific value—calorimeter%	4.1			
35.	Increase in evaporation under boiler%	T. I			
36.	Decrease in clinker under boiler	* * * *			
37.	Fuel ratio of original coal	1.94			
38.	" washed "	1 21	Ē.		
30	Calorific value of original coal	1.91			
40.	"" washed "	0170			
40.	" washed "	6420			

Remarks on Tables C, D, and E.—This trial was only moderately satisfactory in its results, owing to the fact that an attempt was made to crush the coal as little as possible. The coal is also somewhat unusual in character, and much better results could have been obtained in a second trial, especially with finer crushing.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF SIZING AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY TESTS.





percentage of ash in each of the several sizes.
""" "material floating at the several densities.

in the state of th

ALCONOMICS OF THE SECTION OF THE SEC

SUMMARY RECORD OF COAL WASHING TESTS, SYDNEY COAL FIELD, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Official number of the colliery as per list on page S, Vol. I, of No. 50, No. 36, No. 35, No. 35, No. 38, No. 37, No. 39, No. 13, No. 12

Proximate analysis, etc., of official samples 1. Muestrer in the check sample saded at mine 2. The defermation in main sample after dying 3. Fixed carbon 4. And 4. And 5. Sulphur 6. Culevific value of 7. Calculic value of 7. Calculic value equilated to ash free dry coal Proximate analysis, etc., of combined product of large scale washing tests.	3.5 24 34 35 36.5 38.6 35.7 31 3 57.6 55.5 59.8 59.8 59.9 59.9 59.9 59.9 59.5 59.9 59.9	4·0 4 9 35-1 37·3 53·8 57·9 11·1 4·8 2·5 1.8 7290 7660 8200 8050	3·5 5 4 37·4 39·1 55·4 54·3 7·2 6·7 2·9 2·5 7650 7600 8250 8150
S. Volatile matter in washed coal after drying . 9. Fixed carbon # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	8170	5-8 2-1 7710 8190	40 2 56.3 3.5 1.9 8050 8340 43.5
crushed coal of official samples 16. Clean roal of under 1,37-5 16. When roal of under 1,37-5 16. Bry 10 to the coal of the	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	77. 5 91 0 3.5 1 2-2 9.5 3 0 18.1 1 5-0 13.0 6.0 60.0 50.0 87.0 94.0 5-2 2-3	87 0 \$8 0 1.9 2.4 3.5 6.2 12.2 16.1 9.5 5 5 5 90.5 94.2 2.3 3.3
Summary statement of results of washing 23. Yield of washed onal—combined product all sizes. % 24. Perfection of yield as compared with heavy solution tests. % 25. Reduction in ash due to washing. %	92-5	101 8 47 8	\$9.4 98.7 51.4
26. Perfection ash reduction compared with heavy solution tests. 27. Reduction in sulphur due to washing	88-9 16-7 2 5-6 6-9 60-9	\$9 6 16 0 5 7 5 8 11 7 52 2	65 7 34 5 5 2 4 5 8-1 66-1

Notes and Comments.

- 90 = Games Seam, N. A. Celler-ce. Ltd. S. and D. S. The sead we mot included in the original list as the conserve was seed, but later a small sample of freehly named coal work of the coal state of the sample of

- 35 (St. **) The two states of the state of t

^{*}S = Screened coal. P = Hand picked to remove rubbish. R.M. = Run of mine.

SUMMARY RECORD OF COAL WASHING TESTS, INVERNESS AND PICTOU FIELDS.

	Inverness	Co., N.S.	Pictou County, N.S.						
Official number of the collecty as per list on page 8, Vol. I, of report	No. 14	No 15	No 4	No. 16	No 1	No. 2	No. 8	No 3	
Proximate analysis, etc., of official samples 1. Moisture in the check sample sealed at mine	9-3 40-0 49-6 10-4 6-0 6750 7530	4.7 37-1 48-3 14-6 7-9 6540 7660	2·1 32·1 50·6 17·3 1·0 6680 8080	3.6 33.3 55.4 11.3 0.6 7350 8290	29 8 55 5 14 7 1 4 6990 8200	3 · 6 31 · 4 58 · 1 10 · 5 0 · 9 7320 8180	1.8 26.0 64.8 9.2 0.9 7700 8480	1-4 24-7 60-8 14-5 2-5 7200 8420	
8. Volatile matter in washed coal after drying 5. 9. Fixed carbon " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	42.5 51.0 6.5 5.0 7110 7610 34.4	37 · 9 51 · 2 10 · 9 6 · 7 6 · 7 6 · 7 7 · 20 26 · 8	33·2 54·2 12·6 1·0 7090 8110 55·3		30·8 56·9 12·3 1·0 7250 5270 33·1			25 3 63·4 11·3 1·3 7530 8490 36 0	
15	65 0 3.6 20 0 11.7 15.0 39.1 85.0 5.6	38 0 4-9 40 0 12-0 22-0 36-5 78 0 8-3	64 6 8.7 21 9 15.5 13.5 56 8 86 5 10.5	83.7 7.2 11.8 16.9 4.5 57.4 95.5 8.4	77 5 10-0 13 5 18-9 9-0 45-0 91-0 11-4	71.7 5.9 23.3 14.8 5.0 50.2 95.0 8.1	79 4 4.0 14.9 21.1 5.7 45 3 94.3 6.7	77.0 7.3 12.0 24.6 11.0 50.8 89.0 9.7	
Similarly statement of results or washing. Yield of washed coal—combined prostuct all sizes. Perfection of yield as compared with heavy solution tests. Reduction in said due to washing. Perfection ash reduction compared with heavy solution tests. Reduction in sulphur due to washing. Reduction in sulphur due to washing. Vield of refuse from washing tests. Vield of refuse from washing tests.	\$6.7 102.0 37.5 \$6.1 16.7 5.3 5.9 13.3 56.7	75.5 96.8 25.4 76.1 15.2 6.6 5.8 22.9 39.4	53 3 0 0 6-1 4-2		92 7 28 6 3.7 7.2			82·0 92·1 22·1 85·8 48·0 4·3 8·3 15·0 35·3	

Notes and Comments.

Inverness Field.

II "statement Co.d. If A.R. Co. S and P.* The cust of the favorance following experience is control of the mode of the boundary of the control of the mode of the control of the mode of t

4 = S.x Pad Sonn, A.C. (w., Vole Calling, S. and P.) This sample carried control to the question around the specific gravity tests indicated that a would not specific around the following control to the control of th

^{*}S - Screened coal. P - Hand picked to remove rubbish. R.M. - Run of mine.



TABLE XIII

SUMMARY RECORD OF COAL WASHING TESTS, SPRINGHILL, JOGGINS, AND GRAND LAKE FIELDS.

	Springh N	ill Field,	Joggins	-Chigneet N.S.	Grand Lake Field N.B.	
Official number of the colliery as per list on page 9, Vol. I, of report		No 6	No. 7	No 9	No 10	No 11
Proximate analysis, etc., of official samples	2.8 32.3 58.5 9.2 1.6 7430 5180	2 8 33 5 55.0 11.5 1.8 7220 8160	3-6 41-0 45-7 13-3 6-4 9730	3 8 35 7 48.8 15.5 6.7 6370 7780	1 · 3 36 · 6 44 · 8 18 · 6 5 · 4 6440	1·3 32·2 53·4 14·4 5·8 7160
Proximate analysis, etc., of combined product of large scale washing tests. 8. Volatile matter in washed coal after drying. 9. Fixed carbon "" " " " 10. Ash " " " " " 11. Sulphur " " " 12. Calorifor value of Cast Cast Cast Cast Cast Cast Cast Cast	33·1 59·8 7·1 1·4 7700 8290 31·5	34.7 57.0 8.3 1.5 7540 8220 45 0	41-3 49-6 9-1 6-2 7160 780 -1 0	37.3 51.7 11.0 6.3 7000 7.570 19.5	38-1 51-6 10-3 4-8 7080 7890 46-0	\$360 34.0 56.6 9.4 4.9 7080 5480 38.5
Official samples	81.0 5.1 10.5 14.7 8.5 47.3 91.5 6.1	80-0 5-4 10-0 19-0 10-0 48-5 90-0 7-1	61-5 5-4 27-5 12-9 11-0 40-0 89 0	57·2 4·6 19·1 9·7 23·7 45·0 76 3 5·9	61.5 6.0 17.0 13.0 21.5 53.0 78.5	56·8 4·4 19·2 15·1 24·0 38·6 76·0 6·9
Summary statement of results of washing 3. Yield of washed coal—combined product all sizes 42. Perfection of yield as compared with heavy solution tests 5. Reduction in ash due to washing 6. Perfection ash reduction compared with heavy solution tests 6. Reduction in sulphur due to washing 6. The Reduction in sulphur due to washing 6. Increase in calorific value due to washing 6. Wield of refuse from washing tests 6. Vield of refuse from washing tests 6. Understanding the summary of	81·6 89·2 22·8 85·9 12·5 3·7 12·7 16·6 37·8	87·0 96 7 27·8 85 5 16·7 4·4 22·1 11·1 36·4	87.0 97.8 91.6 92.5 3.1 6.1 11.2 10.5 34.3	79-4 104 129 0 53 7 6 0 6 5 9 3 17 8 3 6	78-7 100 2 41 6 75 7 11-2 9-9 10-8 20-1 53-6	82-4 10 ⁸ 3 31 7 73 4 15-5 7-3 13-7 16-0 18-3

Notes and Comments.

Springhill Field.

5=Springhill, C. Ry. & C. Co., No. 2.—S. and P. 1.—This coal does not require washing under present commercial conditions, in 1 its sulphor, which is rather high nor coke making, does not wash out to any considerable extent. It was, boxerer, subside with incheratory good results, such is tack for been estent it will be collabely, has shown still greater improvement.

3. Approphill, C. By. & C. Co., No. 3.—(S. and P.). This coal is similar to No. 3 but in somewhat greater need at a signal and is better adapted to some treatment. It was been supposed to some properties of the control o

Joggins-Chigneeto Pield.

T=Chapter Coal, M.C.R. & P. C. Special. This sample differs I from at other man itself man is the mass of the value and the state state. It is possible to considerable reduce the act and thus to improve the quality of the coal to work up by the Capter of the coal to the higher contract of the coal to work and the state of the coal to the coal to the coal to the supplex countries of the coal to the c

with advantage.

9 Rice Hebert Cod. Minishe C to S and P) This cond is similar in character to No. 7, but is more difficult to wish variety-to-day. It crushed very small it not be other condershold emand for fine which code.

10 Journal of the which code is not because, but these commercially out of the question at pressey. Set by a facinity canada for the which code.

11 Journal of the which code is not because the condershold emand for fine which code is not because the condershold emand for the which code is not because find but with some code and less simple. It is a better coat to wish than either of the others, the improvement in advantage qualities being particularly marked. In general the "extraction" is and "apply to the condisces.

Grand Lake, N.B., Field.

H = King's Mass, Manto (8 and P). This coal is different in character from the other eastern coals and cannot be very easy or appeal with them. It can be washed medicance than the trial indicates, but only by wasting an undealy cape precentage of coally material. Under presset, and introte washing the run of the mone would not be commercially justifiable, but possibly the servenings could be treated with advantage.

^{*}S = Screened coal. P = Hand picked to remove rubbish. R. M. = Run of mine.



TABLE XIV

SUMMARY RECORD OF COAL WASHING TESTS, ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN LIGNITE FIELDS.

	Souris Field, Sask.		Edmonton Field, Alta.			Belly River Field, Alta.	
Official number of the colliery as per list on page 9, Vol. I, of report	No. 40	No. 41	No. 46	No. 42	No. 45	No 43	No. 44
Proximate analysis, etc., of official samples 1. Moisture and the check sample sealer tar mine 2. Volatile mat time check sample sealer tar mine 2. Volatile mat time sample affect decomp. 4. Ash 4. Ash 4. Ash 4. Calorific value of """ "" "" 6. Calorific value of """ "" " " 7. Calorific value calculated to ash free-sity coul 7. Calorific value calculated to ash free-sity coul 8. Trovimate analysis, etc., of combined product of large scale washing tests 9. Fixed carbon in washed coul after drying. 9. Fixed carbon in washed coul after drying. 9. Fixed carbon in washed coul after drying.	5940 6470	30 9 40 0 43.2 16.8 0.5 5360 6140	22 7 41·0 47·6 11·4 0·4 5960 6730	22 5 37 5 51·3 10·9 0·4 6960 6800	23 5 42 0 49 9 8 1 0 4 6310 6870	13 0 36 0 49.9 14.1 1.4 6130 7140	8 4 37 5 51-5 11-0 0-8 6010 7310
10. Aab " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "				0-0	0.0		83-5
15. Clean call of under 1,375 yield of which the property of the property			97 0 7·8 3·0 57·8 97 0	0·0 96 0 10·2 4·0 55·0 96 0	0.0 97 0 8.0 3.0 41.3 97.0	5.4 60.0 15.4 6.0 45.0 94.0	6.8 12.0 20.0 4.5 52.0 95.5 8.4
Summary statement of results of washing 3. Yield of washed coal—combined product all sizes 42. Perfection of yield as compared with heavy solution tests 53. Reduction in ash due to washing. 54. Perfection ash reduction compared with heavy solution tests 55. Reduction in subplur due to washing. 56. Increase in calorific value due to washing. 57. Reduction in supplur due to washing. 58. Increase in calorific value due to washing. 59. " boiler evaporation due to washing. 50. Yield of refuse from washing tests. 51. Decrease in clinker in boiler furnace due to washing. 58. "						 	

Notes and Comments. Souris Field-Lignutes.

40 = Western Dom. Collieries, Taylorton, Sask. (S. and P.)*
41 = Euroka Coal & B. Co., Estesan, Sask. (R.M.)

Edmonton Pield - Lamites

48 - Straktona Cod Co., Sreibena, Alia (S.)

Edmonton Field - Liquides
42 - Ferbidic Cod Co., Edmonton, Alia (S.)
45 - Standard Cod Co., Edmonton, Alia (S.)
These coals are all true ligaties and all are reasonably clean as regards impurities which can be removed by washing. None were washed.

Belly River Field - Lignitic Coals.

43 of Canada West Coal Co., Tabor, Alm. (8)
44 -Gold Coal, A. R. & J. C., Lebbridge, Alm. (8, and P.)
These coals are Kanisis in character. Design intermediate between true ligates and bitunious coal.
They combit many tensor-blowed, them the ligation proper but it is
completed in the light washing. They are very satisfactory coals for domestic purposes.

^{* =} Screened coal. P = Hand picked to remove rubbish.



TABLE XV

SUMMARY RECORD OF COAL WASHING TESTS, EASTERN CROWSNEST PASS COAL FIELDS.

	Lund- breck, Alta.		Frank, Alta.				man,
Official number of the colliery as per list on page 10, Vol. 1, of report .	No 17	No 48	No 32	No 33	No 28	No 34	No 34 SP
Proximate analysis, etc., of official samples 1. Moisture in the check sample sealed at mine. 2. Volatile matter in min ample after drying. 3. Fixed carbon "" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	30·1 40·2 29·7 1·2 5450	1.9 27.0 55.1 17.9 0.6 6800 8280	3·0 29·3 55·4 15·3 0·6 6920 8170	0.9 27.6 56.9 15.5 0.8 6880 8140	1 7 25 0 58 6 16 4 0 5 6930 8290	2 0 25 1 55 1 19 8 0 4 6510 8110	2 0 23 9 59 9 16 2 0-6 6960 8310
8. Volatile matter by washed condities driving			9·8 0·5 7450 8260	28·4 58·9 12·7 0·5 7210 8260 42·0		26 4 62 0 11 6 0 4 7320 8280 47 · 6	
15. Clean coul of under 1,375 yield c 6.	45.5 7.8 31.0 20.5 23.5 71.0 76.5 13.0	54 6 5.5 24.4 15.5 21 0 47 0 79 0 8.4	60 5 4·1 24 0 15·6 15·5 56·3 84 5 7·3	51 7 5-4 35-8 15-0 12-5 45-6 87-5 9-5	62 5 4.4 23 0 15.1 14 5 66 0 55 5 7.3	48 5 4·4 27 5 7·7 24 0 55 5 76 0 8·5	48 0 5-3 41 5 16-3 10 5 51-9 89 5 10-4
Summary statement of results of washing 3. Yield of washed ceal—combined product all—wes 24. Perfection of yield as compared with heavy solution tests. 25. Reduction in sah due to washing. 26. Perfection sah reduction compared with heavy solution tests. 27. Reduction in sulphru due to washing. 28. Increase in calorific value due to washing. 30. Yield of effuse from washing tests. 31. Decrease in clinker in boiler furnace due to washing.			35·9 74·5 16·7	85 5 97.7 18.1 74.7 37.5 4.8 2.4 12.8 33.4		73 2 96·3 41·4 73·3 0·0 12·4 9·3 25·7 57·4	

Notes and Comments.

4.**Lin/Brickersdy Colling. B.M.* This sair ple was taken when the man was shard down and may had sepresent its normal output. It is a ligitude hardment coal and contains an exceptionally large amount of seh and also a good deal of soft matter. It could be very greatly indignoved by washing but would still run very high in ash. It was not washed.



SUMMARY RECORD OF COAL WASHING TESTS, WESTERN CROWSNEST PASS COAL FIELD.

	I	fichel, B.	.C.	I	losmer, B	C.	Fernie	B.C.
Official number of the celliery as per list on page 10, Vol. I, of report	No 31	No 30	No 29	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 27	No 2
Proximate analysis, etc., of official samples 1. Moisture in the check sample seaded at mme 2. Volatile matter in main sample after drying 3. Fixed carbon 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1 4 24 5 62 7 12·5 0·5 7370 5420	1 9 22 6 65 5 11·9 0·4 7420 8420	3 0 24 1 65 7 10·2 0·6 7490 8340	1.7 21.3 63.4 15.3 0.3 7060 8340	2-6 25-6 62-0 12-4 0-6 7270 >300	4 0 28 0 64 5 7.5 0.6 7770 8400	2 2 26·3 64 7 9·0 0·5 7680 8440	1 6 24 6 65 2 10-8 0-5 7490 5400
ng tests 8. Volatile matter in washed coal after drying 9. Fixed carbon " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	25 2 68.6 6.2 0.5 7950 480 50.7							
Coan of official samples Yield	77 1 3.3 10 6 32.9 12 0 57 3 88 0 6.8	80 S 4.8 9 2 23.2 10 0 0 0 90 0 6.2	80 0 3 · 2 10 0 17 · 7 10 0 60 0 90 0 4 · 6	55 0 4.5 30 3 15.1 14 7 58 6 85 3 8.3	69·0 4-2 17·2 18·2 13·8 52·6 86·2 7·0	87 9 2-9 5 7 19-3 6-4 55 5 93 6	83 5 2.4 5.5 21.4 11 0 56.0 89 0	84-7 4-6 8-3 23-2 7-0 69-0 93-0
Summary statement of results of washing 22. Yield of washed coal—combined product all sizes. 24. Perfection of yield as compared with heavy solution tests. 25. Reduction in ash due to washing. 26. Perfection ash reduction compared with heavy solution tests. 27. Reduction in sulphur due to washing. 28. Increase in calorific value due to washing. 29. "boiler evaporation due to washing. 30. Yield of refuse from washing tests. 31. Decrease in clinker in boiler furnace due to washing.	82·0 93·2 50·4 109·7 0·0 7·9 5 3 16·5 59 8	0.2	**0			0.9		0.2

Notes and Comments.

The above coming afficient directly consists of the constituents, are all substantially alike in their general characteristics. All are extremely fraible and the samples represent only aliastic to the first by total entire it the more as the whitch in the average pit-dust press through the \(^2\) bits a screen collinary used. The pure coal All of the coals, could be compared to the samples represent only aliastic to the first of the total entire in the coals are applied to the coals are aliastic to the coals. All of the coals do evel and the second so the pure part of each cut of the coals require massion coales present masset constitution. They are, however, so constituted as to wash readily with coalselectable improvement, on a set pure incoasses classification may extract a time the desired and the total reading the coalselectable masset coalselectable masset coalselectable masset coalselectable masset coalselectable masset disable that the total relation of the coalselectable of the text which coalselectable of this text when as a higher in ash than any other producing mine. The results of this text were equite antial-category and coalmed expectations bead on the specific gravity experiments.

^{31 =} Mixeld Vi. 5, C.N. P.C. G. S. and P. S. Mixeld Vi. 6, C.N. P.C. G. S. and P. S. Mixeld Vi. 6, C.N. P.C. G. S. and P. S. Mixeld Vi. 8, C.N. P.C. Co. (8, and P.) S. H. M.Ld. (R. M., from development work). S. H. H. Mixeld X. G. M. From development work). S. = Hamer No. 9, H. M. Ld. (R. M., from development work). S. = Cost View, N. H. Ld. (R. M., from development work). S. = Cost View, No. 2, C.N. P.C. Co. (R. M.).

^{*}S = Screened coal. P = Hand picked to remove rubbish R.M. = Run of mine.



TABLE XVII.

SUMMARY RECORD OF COAL WASHING TESTS, CASCADE COAL FIELD.

		Canmo	re-Bankhe	ad Field	
Official number of the colliery as per list on page 10, Vol. I, of report	No 25	No. 23	No 23 SP	No 23 M	No 21
Proximate analysis, etc., of official samples 1. Moisture in the check sample sealed at mine 2. Moisture in the check sample sealed at mine 3. Fixed carbon 4. Ack 4. Ack 5. Sulphur 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4	1-2 17-2 170-5 12-3 0-8 7340 8370 0-7 8000 5040 54-1 16-2 17-9 8000 54-1 13-2 16-0 3-7 81-5 97-6 97-6 97-6 13-1 12-5 12-5 12-5 12-5 12-5 12-5 12-5 12	1 0 11 8 76 0 12 2 6 6 7490 8430	1 1 12 6 71 5 71 5 9 0 6 6 7040 8370	12 6 73 3 74 1 7270 840 7270 840 7270 8520 77 6 8520 8520 17 2 21 0 21 0 21 0 21 0 67 4 67 4 67 4 67 4 67 4 67 4 67 4 67 4	2 7 17 1 18 6 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18

Notes and Comments.

^{25 %} No. 1 Mars. Language. H. Mo Ved Co. The sample was taken during the last days of a mine which originally objected, an exceptionally high class fuel. The sample, however, contained a good deal of constructed and bone which this raised the saft to a fairly high amount. The coal was washed and its quantity respectively. The sample, the same transfer of the same

TABLE XVIII

SUMMARY RECORD OF COAL WASHING TESTS, COAST RANGE COAL FIELDS.

	Granite Creek, B.C.		N	leola, B.C		Whit	tehorse, Y	Т.	
Official number of the colliery as per list on page 10, Vol. I, of report.	Ex. No. 1	Ex. No. 2	Ex. No. 3	No 22	No 22 SP	No 22 M	Ex. No 31	Ex. No 32	Ex. No. 33
Proximate analysis, etc., of official samples 1. Moistuce in the check sample scaled at name 2. Volatile matter in man sample after deveng 3. Fixed carbon """" "" 6. Calorific value of """ "" Calorific value calculated to ash free dry cool Calorific value calculated to ash free dry calorific value calculated to ash free dry calorific value calculated to ash free dry calorific value calorific valu	33 7 54·0 12·3	32 ± 53 6 14·0 1·9	32 I 51 9 16.0	4 4 39·1 46·4 14·5 0·9 6490 7590	2.9 39.0 48.1 12.9 0.7 6760 7760	39 1 46 5 14-1 0-9 6510 7580	25 0 58 0 17·0 0·5 6700 8070	26 7 54 1 19·2 0·5 6310 7810	27·8 56 0 16·2 0·5 6790 8100
8. Volatile matter in washed coal after drying 9. Fixed carbon " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	7.9	10.4				30 8 50 2 10-0 0-9 7010 7790 45 8	26 3 59 9 13.8 0.5 7110 8250 43 5	25 7 60 3 14·0 0·4 7070 8220 45 8	28·1 59·2 12·7 0·5 7210 8260 50·1
fine crushed coal of official samples 15. Clean coal of under 1,375 16. arc of a a	\$4 0 5.9 7.5 25.0 8.5 56 7 91 5 8-2	77 9 6-2 12-1 24-8 10-0 60-0 90 0 8-8	05 0 7.3 23 0 23.6 12.0 57 0 88 0 11.6			74 5 6-1 16 5 23-6 9-0 61 0 91-0 9-2	38 0 4.5 40 0 14.2 22.0 43 5 78 0 9.5	23 0 5·2 50 5 14·7 26·5 46 8 73 5	53 0 5-3 24 7 15-3 22-3 40 0 77 7 8-5
Summary statement of results of washing 23. Yield of washed coal—combined product all sizes 24. Perfection of yield as compared with heavy solution.	85.0	90 0	90-0			87 0	81 0	76 5	\$3 U
25. Reduction in ash due to washing 26. Perfection ash reduction compared with heavy solu-	92·9 35 7	100 · 0 25 7	13 2			95.7	103.8	104.0	106·8 21·6
26. Perfection san reduction compared with many soft- ing. Reduction as sulphur due to walling. 28. Increase in calorife value due to washing. 30. Yield of refuse from washing tests. 31. Decrease in clinker in boiler furnace due to washing.						92 0 0 0 7-7 2-3 12-8 25-7	68 S 0 0 6-1 14-7	\$3 5 20 0 12.0	66 9 00 0 6·2

Notes and Comments.

Granite Creek Freld.

Ex. t = No. 1 Grantic Creek. (R.M.)*
Ex. t = No. 2 Grantic Creek. (R.M.)
Ex. t = No. 3 Grantic Creek. (R.M.)
Ex. t = No. 4 Grantic Creek. (R.M.)
In the sumplex of many to the state of the property and the code to be of fairly good quality and to wash rather well the sample were from nor the states and were senal in quantity and the property will have to be more failly decomped before indyrepresentative examples can be taken

22 = No. 1 Colliery, Nicola V. C. & C. Co. (R.M.)
22 SP = No. 2 Colliery, Nicola V. C. & C. Co. (R.M.)
23 SP = No. 2 Colliery, Nicola V. C. & C. Co. (R.M.)
23 M = Mixing of 140 most No. No. 1 and 10 most No. 2. (R.M.)
These samples are very north with. The district was whell with fairly good results and shows that the roal can be decidedly improved by treatment, but market conditions probably do not at preceding institute everection of a washery.

Whitehorse Field.

Ex. 31 = Upper Soom, Totalaks Mine.

Ex. 33 = Muddle Soom, Totalaks Mine.

Ex. 33 = Muddle Soom, Totalaks Mine.

Ex. 33 = Muddle Soom, Totalaks Mine.

These susquess in a wedge of a tot 300 pour is each but the rail total bein more fully developed than at Grantle Crock and they are probably more representative. They show high sole buf rather two subset. The site of the subset o



SUMMARY RECORD OF COAL WASHING TESTS, VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL FIELDS.

			Mert Bay				
Official number of the colliery as per list on page 11, Vol. I, of report	No 20	No 18	No 17	No 21	No 218P	No 21 M	1.x. No 34
Proximate analysis, etc., of official samples 1. Moisture in the check sample sealed at mine. 2. Volatile matter in mains sample after drying. 3. As a constant of the sample sealed at mine. 4. As a constant of the sample sealed at mine. 5. Sulphur " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.8 10.1 49.8 10.1 0.4 7310 8130	2·2 48·5 10·3 0·9 7150 7050	2.4 41.5 46.6 11.9 1.3 1030 7870	31 6 56.5 11.9 1.0 7150 8120	28 U 60-1 11-9 0-9 7210 8180	30-2 57-8 12-0 0-9 73-4 8220 30-8 60-3 8-9 0-8	34-3 42-7 23-0 1-0 5170 8010 15-1 15-1 0-9 6420 7360
Experimental washing tests with heavy solutions on fine crushed coal of official samples 15. Clean coal of under 1,375. 16. "ash 6 17. Bony "between 1,375 and 1,550 yield 2 18. "selfuse of ever 1,550. 19. Refuse of ever 1,550. 21. Useful coal, being combined dean and beay yield 2 22. "selful coal, being combined dean and beay yield 2 23. Yield of washed coal—combined product all saces 24. Perfection of yield as compared with heavy solution tests 25. Reduction in sals due to washing 26. Perfection ask reshurcher or compared with heavy solution tests 27. Reduction in ash due to washing 28. Perfection ask reshurcher or compared with heavy solution tests 29. Reduction in ash due to washing 20. Perfection ask reshurcher or compared with heavy solution tests 20. Reduction in subject with the washing 20. Vield of refuse from washing the washing 20. Vield of refuse from washing the washing 20. Vield of refuse from washing the to washing	86.0 5.5 6.0 22.7 8.0 92.0 6.5	86.5 6.8 10.0 20.0 3.5 52.5 96.5 8.2	84-7 8-1 11-1 18-6 4-2 59-4			80·0 5·3 13·0 21 7·0 71·5	62-6 4-5 13-9 23-7 54-0 70-5 8-0 1 80-6 106-0 34-3 52-9 10-0 4-1

Notes and Comments.

20 a Extension More, Beelington College, to the latter of the second regions were as and to present our form which is been a recovered by treatment and would used a city are percentage of concerning about their city and conflict and conflict approximation of the concerning about the contrast and conflict approximation and conflict approximation of the concerning about the contrast and conflict approximation and conflict ap be higheren by treatment of the state of the the specific greaty tests that he may get a problem of the specific great state of the

Alert Bay Field

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